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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

REAGAN APPEAL TO RELIGIOUS FAITH DERIDED

PM101629 Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 6 Oct 84 p 3

[Vadom Biryukov "Rejoinder": "Prostrated in Prayer"]

[Text] U.S. politicians have always chased the votes of believers. This year's presidential election is no exception, CBS commentator Bill Moyers said.

Indeed, during the election campaign the Republican Party candidate has often appealed to Americans' religious sentiments. First, he mentions that in the morning he prayed with special effort, then he calls for prayer to be made compulsory in U.S. schools. Everybody remembers how he called the Soviet Union "evil incarnate" purely on the grounds that U.S. ultras do not much like our world view.

Most frequently people in the United States play on religion when they address the representatives of those groups of Americans whose votes are particularly important for the Republicans to obtain in the upcoming November election. Thus, addressing the representatives of one of the largest U.S. Jewish organizations, B'nai B'rith, the Republican candidate assured the supporters of Zionist Israel of his sympathies, hinting that this stance is all but pleasing to God. Though everybody knows that the close liaison between the U.S. military-industrial complex and Zionism has nothing to do with religion and is wholly based on a mercantile imperialist foundation.

When a national conference of U.S. Catholic bishops produced a pastoral message favoring a nuclear arms freeze and declaring the use of nuclear weapons to be amoral, Washington administration figures tried to exert unprecedented pressure on the Catholic bishops. It is easy to understand this--around 60 million Catholics live in the United States. To "convince" the electorate, the votecatchers even allude to the fact that their viewpoint coincides with that of the "Almighty." But this trick did not work, and the pastoral message of the "rebel" Catholic priests still remains an important milestone in the antiwar movement in the United States.

Recently, Washington has been calling with increasing frequency for the militarization of space. It would be an error to believe that these appeals

reflect the Republican leaders' bent for heaven and the heavenly life. It is again a question of the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex, which intends to earn a lot from the manufacture of extremely complex military space hardware. And this is despite the fact that such a course is against the interests of U.S. taxpayers and is fraught with the danger of nuclear catastrophe on the planet.

One of the main precepts of virtually any religion is "Thou shalt not kill." However, if we discard Washington's "peace" rhetoric, its foreign policy course leads inevitably to nuclear war and the destruction of mankind. Then prayers will hardly be of help to anybody, even if the U.S. President himself prays for "the salvation of souls."

CSO: 1807/41

INTERNATIONAL

BAGIROV MEETS WITH AFGHAN AMBASSADOR TO USSR

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 6 May 84 p 1

[AzerINFORM article: "Reception by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 5 May the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary K. M. Bagirov received the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, member of the Afghanistan Popular-Democratic Party Central Committee Habib Mangal in the Soviet Union.

Having congratulated the workers of Soviet Azerbaijan on the great successes in economics and culture, comrade Mangal noted that in the 2 years that had passed since his last visit to Baku, the republic had achieved new progress, and the well-being of the Azerbaijan people had grown. We all take joy, he said, in these achievements and are proud of the huge successes of the USSR in the building of developed socialism, for the stronger the Soviet Union, then the stronger is our country.

The genuine happiness of the Afghan people is friendship with the great Soviet Union. Our brotherhood and revolutionary solidarity is becoming even more firm. In spite of all the intrigues of American imperialism, the international authority of Afghanistan grows and its prestige is strengthened. And this is also the result of the great friendship and support of the USSR.

The ambassador told about the measures for strengthening popular power in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, for perfecting the organization of the country's economy, and for the growth of the party ranks. The people support the revolution, he emphasized, and historical experience teaches that revolution is strong because of the support of the wide popular masses.

Having expressed deep gratitude to the Azerbaijan people for helping Afghanistan in the preparation of national cadres in the scientific and teaching VUZes of the republic, where 400 young men and women from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were now studying, Habib Mangal wished the workers of Azerbaijan new successes in the building of communism.

Having thanked the guest for the warm words in addressing the Azerbaijan people, K. M. Bagirov noted that they in the Soviet Union approach Afghanistan with great love and respect, are happy for its every success, and are

solidified in the fight of the people of Afghanistan for the strengthening of freedom and the independence of the country. We are confident of the victory of your revolution which will overcome the furious resistance of external and internal counterrevolution which is supported by U.S. imperialism. In a similar way the young Soviet power in Azerbaijan grew to manhood and was strengthened in the battle with enemies, and historical experience of our country, our republic, bears witness to the fact that revolution will not be conquered.

The Soviet people, faithful to its international duty, emphasized comrade Bagirov, will henceforth render the most decisive assistance to the just fight of the Afghan people, who are building a new society. And the Azerbaijan people will give their worthy investment for the further strengthening of friendship and collaboration, the tightening of political, economic and cultural ties of our countries.

K. M. Bagirov told about the struggle of the Azerbaijan party organization for fulfilling the historical decisions of the 26th Party Congress, of the December (1983), February and April (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions, the positions and conclusions contained in the addresses of comrade K. U. Chernenko; he focused on the problems of the further development of industry, agriculture of the republic, on questions of tempering of ideas, and the moral education of youth and students.

In conclusion he wished the Afghan people new great accomplishments, the successful fulfilling of all plans mapped out by the Afghanistan Popular-Democratic Party.

Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Secretary R. E. Mekhtiyev, CPSU Central Committee responsible official G. A. Polyakov, Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee section leaders R. A. Abutalybov and R. D. Mamedov, and Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Foreign Affairs E. M. Kafarova took part in the conversation.

12596
CSO: 1830/473

INTERNATIONAL

U.S.-JAPANESE MERCENARY TRAINING IN HONDURAS ALLEGED

OW211217 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Aleksey Anatolyev commentary]

[Text] According to a report carried by the newspaper AKAHATA, Japanese military instructors have stayed in Honduras for several months, supervising at one of the secret bases there the training of CIA--U.S. Central Intelligence Agency--mercenaries for carrying out conspiratorial operations in Nicaraguan territory.

In this connection, Moscow radio commentator Aleksey Anatolyev comments as follows:

This report was also disseminated by AFP, which cited a statement by Jack Anderson, a famous American journalist. According to Anderson, six Japanese military instructors have stayed in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, since last June and trained about 100 mercenaries for carrying out conspiratorial operations in Nicaragua.

AFP added that it is wholly unclear whether or not the U.S. Government was involved in the emergence of Japanese military instructors in Honduras.

We think that it is impossible to claim that the U.S. authorities and CIA were not involved in it. It is well-known that the United States called on Japan to give material aid to the pro-U.S. regime in the Central American country. The emergence in Honduras of the Japanese military instructors is nothing less than a concrete indication that the Japanese Government is ready to comply with that U.S. request.

The participation of Japanese military instructors in the preparation for conspiratorial operations against Nicaragua has given rise to very delicate problems. First, is the fact not in conflict with the diplomatic relations between Japan and Nicaragua? and, secondly, is the fact compatible with the Japanese Government's so-called constructive foreign policy aimed at the elimination of international conflicts and the elevation of the role of the United Nations in the solution of international issues?

The appearance of Japanese military instructors in Honduras shows that the Japanese military ardently wants to gain experience in military actions in other countries and other continents. The United States has long been inducing Japan to do so.

Thus, modern-day Japanese militarism is taking steps to move abroad.

CSO: 4105/1

INTERNATIONAL

ANTICOMMUNIST TOKYO-BONN AXIS FORESEEN

OW040955 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Aleksey Anatolyev commentary]

[Text] The Japanese Defense Agency Director General Kurihara's visit to West Germany can be regarded as a sequel to his U.S. visit in view of its timing and the spirit that prevailed during the talks. These two visits were both based on the principle that military cooperation must be developed. Nevertheless, there is a marked difference in what constitutes the basis of Japan-U.S. and Japan-FRG relationships in the area of defense.

The present Japanese Government is apparently trying to supplement its military and political alliance with the United States by a similar alliance with NATO, thereby making Japan a full partner in the military-political machinery of the Western countries.

At the Williamsburg summit last year, Japan openly advocated unity with NATO for the first time. It took a similar position at the London summit last June. Also, at the recent Bonn talks, Director General Kurihara clarified Japan's intention to enhance its defense capability as a member of the Western community; namely, an associate NATO member.

The process of gradual union between Japan and NATO began as early as the late seventies when direct contacts were established between the Defense Agency and the NATO headquarters in Brussels. In those days, Japan and NATO coordinated their activities in the Persian Gulf. In Southeast Asia, Japan is in close coordination with the United States and the EEC countries. It is the NATO countries who are calling the shots in the EEC.

During his visit to West Germany, Kurihara expressed Japan's readiness to expand its military cooperation with Western Europe. Judging from the statements made by Defense Agency Director General Kurihara and Defense Minister Woerner, such cooperation is primarily directed against the Soviet Union. In other words, it involves reviving the anti-Soviet, anticommunist spirit that linked Japan and Germany before World War II. Most probably this revival will take the form of a Bonn-Tokyo axis. The Japanese and West German military leaders regard this revival as a basis for Japan joining NATO as an associate, if not a full, member. Even Japan's associate membership will be considered good for Japan, the United States, and the West European countries for the time being.

The planned organization for handling practical aspects of the issue of Japan's admission to NATO is what is called the Japan Science and Culture Center for Europe, which will be housed in the former Japanese Embassy in West Berlin.

It is no accident that during Kurihara's stay in Bonn, Japan and West Germany started negotiations on rebuilding this old embassy building. Both West Germany and Japan apparently forgot that West Berlin is not an integral part of West Germany. This is not surprising. The Japanese Government, which is making an untenable territorial claim against another government, is trying to fan the revanchist fever in West Germany.

The Japanese Government seizes every opportunity to stress its desire for strengthening peace, and the West German chancellor asserts that there are no revanchists in his country. However, the fervor with which the West German Government is promoting a link between Japan and NATO is incompatible with that assertion.

CSO: 4106/032

INTERNATIONAL

JAPANESE-NATO TIES SAID AIMED AT SOVIET UNION

OW080001 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Vasiliy Igrekov commentary]

[Text] Listeners: An intensified militaristic and revanchist trend is noted in Japan's foreign policy. In this connection, Radio Moscow commentator Vasily Igrekov comments as follows:

The other day, Japanese Foreign Minister Abe delivered a speech at the 39th UN General Assembly, stating that there is a need to create a peaceful atmosphere and that Japan is pursuing so-called constructive foreign policy to bring about peace and prosperity to Asia and the whole world. Furthermore, he gave his word that Japan would spare no efforts in bringing about advances in disarmament and the easing of tension.

Should Japan really want to pursue the foreign policy as Foreign Minister Abe stated at the UN General Assembly, Japanese diplomatic activities would undoubtedly have the unanimous approval and support of all peace-loving nations, particularly all the nations in Asia and the Pacific area. There is no doubt that the Soviet Union would be among the first nations to welcome Japan's pursuance of a peaceful foreign policy. To our regret, however, many facts not only failed to endorse Foreign Minister Abe's remarks at the 39th UN General Assembly but they also prove that the Japanese Government has entirely different purposes in its diplomatic activities.

Soon after Foreign Minister Abe made his speech at the United Nations, Defense Agency Director General Kurihara visited the United States and other NATO member-states in an attempt to further strengthen Japan's military ties and war potentials and to accept new responsibilities of turning Japan into a NATO member-state in the Far East.

In Washington, the Defense Agency chief promised that Japan would carry out all its military responsibilities and increase its military expenditures by 7 percent in 1985. In Bonn, Defense Agency Director General Kurihara stated that the strengthening of Japanese forces is being carried out in connection with the so-called Soviet military threat. Following the footsteps of West German Defense Minister Woerner, Defense Agency Director General Kurihara maintained that Japan and NATO should share greater defense responsibilities to defend U.S.

interests in various countries of the world. In Paris, Director General Kurihara and French Defense Minister Hernu stated that the two countries should promote military cooperation so as to defend the interests of the so-called free world.

In this context, it can be easily understood that the Japanese defense chief holds [the] same argument with that of the defense chiefs of the United States, West Germany, and other NATO member-states. In fact, their argument is the propaganda for military buildup to undermine world peace and efforts to ease tension. This military policy of Japan has aroused wariness among the Asian states, and it goes without saying that this policy is not contributing to the promotion of peace and prosperity in Asia and the whole world, as stated by Foreign Minister Abe. It is most natural that Director General Kurihara's remarks about the Soviet Union have aroused special wariness. It is also well known that the Soviet Union has been openly mentioned as a potential enemy in official Defense Agency documents.

In Defense Agency Chief Kurihara's talks with his counterparts in the United States and other West European states, no efforts were made to conceal the fact that the new steps forward in strengthening Japan's alliance with NATO were aimed at the Soviet Union. Such activities cannot but arouse apprehension, because the timing of the talks coincided with an extensive propaganda campaign of revanchist ideas launched in Japan. What lies at the bottom of this propaganda campaign is the unjustified and actually revanchist demand for Soviet Islands. The Japanese people have been pushed constantly and systematically to believe that historical confrontation existed between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Official Japanese circles have been attempting, on a more extensive scale, to instigate the people ideologically, and they have even attempted to instigate school children. Does it not become quite clear that this campaign is tantamount to setting a time bomb to the future of the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union and to peace and tranquility on the Asian Continent?

On a Japanese map, the so-called northern territories are drawn as if they belong to Japan. Not satisfied with this, the Japanese ruling circles have dispatched so-called map missions to various countries, attempting to obtain support for Japan's revanchist demand for territories and to have these countries' support reflected in their revised maps. It is no wonder that West Germany, another state with an extremely strong revanchist trend, is among a very small number of states that have given approval to Japan on this issue.

In Japan it has been alleged in various ways that Japan seems to be threatened by the Soviet Union with the deployment of its own missiles. But then, Japan fails to mention the fact that the Soviet Union cannot but take these necessary measures to counter the extremely practical danger caused by the U.S. Seventh Fleet loaded with nuclear missiles as well as by the U.S. military bases in Japan. These Seventh Fleet vessels are calling at Japanese ports regularly, and it is only those who cannot make practical assessment due to their revanchist fever that can pretend not to note this fact.

INTERNATIONAL

ASOYAN BLAMES SOUTH AFRICA, U.S. FOR REGIONAL 'INSTABILITY'

Moscow ZNAMYA in Russian No 8, Aug 84 pp 203-217

[Article by Boris Asoyan: "South Africa: a Region of Instability"]

[Text]

1

Johannesburg is aflame. Black skeletons of skyscrapers, bomb craters on streets, puffs of smoke and overturned, burned down vehicles. Howling of "first aid" sirens, deadly rustle of rockets and bursts of submachine gun fire. Running figures in military uniforms. Blood. Much blood. One city after another are surrendering to rebels. Pretoria and Durban are on fire. International airports and seaports are blockaded. The whites are in a mousetrap. Help cannot be expected from any place...

Progressive South African writer Nadine Gordimer portrays the future of the Republic of South Africa [YuAR] in this manner in her last novel "July's People." She seems to declare by this story: If the apartheid regime is maintained, then the country will be bathed in blood, the country will perish in the fire of a civil war.

Through internal observation, the writer already sees the time when black reserves will explode and turn out on white cities crowds of enraged people who are willing to do anything and are united in their hatred and a thirst for smashing and destroying that which has oppressed, humiliated, harassed and maimed. The end to white supremacy in South Africa will come at that time...

Gordimer's story was regarded as too pessimistic in the West. The right wing South African press attacked it as an "example of communist propaganda." This was not surprising. The racists see the future quite differently: All Africans have been driven into reserves, the country is ruled by whites as before, it is peaceful along the borders and there is not a single "Marxist" regime for thousands of miles around. Unwillingness to accept the inevitability of changes is characteristic of the ruling class of the Republic of South Africa.

The apartheid system is one of the most dismal anachronisms of our time. It arouses disgust not only among an overwhelming majority of people of the planet, but already among the white population of the Republic of South Africa itself.

It is clear to any sensible person that apartheid is doomed, and the sooner it disappears the better it will be, above all, for South Africa.

But to the racists it seems that if something is fixed up, touched up and plastered over in the apartheid system which is rotten to the core, then everything will continue to be as before. And if someone does not like it, then internal as well as external enemies can be silenced by force.

A monument to South Africans who perished while "defending the homeland" was erected at fort (Klapperkon) near Pretoria: A bronze soldier rushes into battle with a rifle pointed forward. His face is facing north: it is precisely there, the propaganda keeps saying, that mortal danger to the sovereignty of the South African Republic originates.

Who threatens this mightiest power on the African continent as regards economic and military power? Any supporter of the apartheid system will answer with confidence: communists, the world communism. South African businessman Botha, who has the same last name as the prime minister of the Republic of South Africa, with whom I got into conversation in the Zimbabwe city of Bulawayo, began ticking off on his fingers after making such a statement. First of all, he enumerated, Russia. It is the main enemy of the Republic of South Africa. Moscow dreams of getting its hands on Pretoria. Second, "terrorists" from the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) who are striving to destroy all white South Africans and orders from the same Moscow. Then the independent African countries who are dreaming of getting their hands on the riches of the Republic of South Africa. And, finally, the "Kremlin agents" within the Republic of South Africa--various liberals, students and corrupt businessmen (of course, he regarded himself as a perfectly honest businessman).

Mr Botha is by no means an exception. The majority of the dyed-in-the-wool racists just like him see a "communist threat" under every bush.

Following a doctrine of "total anticommunism," the Republic of South Africa has been waging a criminal war against neighboring independent African countries for 10 years. The number of victims of the racist aggression in Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho and Zambia numbers in tens of thousands. The economic damage amounts to billions of dollars.

The Republic of South Africa practically does not stop pressure on African states even for 1 day. Military attacks are becoming increasingly more brutal and economic blackmail increasingly more insolent.

By wearing out African states which are already weak, Pretoria attempts to impose unequal agreements upon them in order to hinder the liberation struggle and emerge from foreign policy isolation, and in the process to preserve the apartheid system. Lately, the racist propaganda even began to speak of "successes" of the P. Botha government's course, which allegedly confirms the "viability" of apartheid and the inevitability for African countries of becoming reconciled with this system.

Pretoria is not only able to continue but also to step up its aggressive actions because the imperialist powers are ready to come to its assistance at any moment

in order to preserve their economic and strategic interests in the southern part of the continent. It is no mere chance that Pretoria began an open attack on independent Africa precisely after R. Reagan's administration came to power in the United States. Proclaiming a course toward noninterference in the affairs of neighboring states, Prime Minister P. Botha's government does not conceal its striving for establishing a "zone of instability" to the north of its borders, and then bringing puppet regimes to power in these states. These aims not only suit Washington, it strives for them itself.

It is precisely since 1981 that the Republic of South Africa has begun to demonstrate with greater determination than before its intention to defend the apartheid system with all possible means. It has extended the zone of provocations not only to Namibia and Angola, but also to many other states in South Africa and beyond.

Subunits of "special forces" of the Republic of South Africa's army carry out provocations more often against Botswana, South African military planes violate its air space and racist special services impudently pursue South African refugees in this country and provoke disorders among the population. According to Western press reports, Botswana residents are being actively recruited in the border areas with Namibia for service in the occupation forces of the Republic of South Africa in Namibia.

Zambia has also felt on itself the aggressive policy of racists for many years. The Republic of South Africa is using all methods of subversive activity against it: espionage, political assassinations, plots to overthrow the government, economic sabotage and direct military invasion.

From the first days of Zimbabwe's independence the South African racism has not stopped its attempts to destabilize the situation in this country by resorting to political and economic sabotage. In 1980, Pretoria stopped supplying engines and railcars to it. In 1981, it has broken the agreement on tariffs. In striving to cause a shortage of basic necessities and raw materials, first of all oil products, it deliberately created delays in transporting across its territory of cargo belonging to Zimbabwe (nearly 90 percent of this country's goods turnover passes through the Republic of South Africa). The racists constantly send saboteurs to Zimbabwe from among former servicemen in Smith's army and foreign mercenaries. They have blown up an ammunition warehouse and the headquarters of the ruling party, destroyed a military airport, and regularly damage the oil pipeline from the Beira port (Mozambique) to the Zimbabwe city of Mtare.

Gangs of the so-called "Mozambique National Resistance" (MNS), which was organized by special services of Smith's Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa with active participation by the CIA, have been operating in Mozambique since 1976.

Several times in the past few years the racists carried out brutal attacks on Lesotho, as a result of which dozens of peaceful inhabitants have perished. In 1983, an attempt was made to assassinate this country's Prime Minister L. Jonathan. In December of the same year another plot by the Republic of South Africa against Lesotho was uncovered: a new attack was being prepared against this country with the use of foreign mercenaries.

In addressing the UN Security Council on 14 December 1982, the king of Lesotho stated: "In its attempts not to allow the inevitable conflict, which is growing within its own borders, the Republic of South Africa is full of resolve to become an imperialist power in the subregion. It has decided to destabilize neighboring African States by attempting, as a preliminary step, to bring its agents into their governments and in case of failure to overthrow these governments and to control these states as its own colonies. This expansionist policy, which was recently compared in an arrogant manner to the 'Monroe Doctrine,' is apparently and most unfortunately encouraged by those powerful friends of the Republic of South Africa who are pursuing their selfish economic interests in South Africa."

In accordance with this policy, attacks by the racists against neighboring states have become practically a daily occurrence. In 1983, Prime Minister P. Botha has declared that the "sphere of interests" of the Republic of South Africa is extended to all neighboring states and that the Republic of South Africa will resort to military actions in the future if a threat to its interests develops. The military and political doctrine of the racist regime, as noted in March 1983 by the London journal AFRICA NOW, provides for sending soldiers to any country up to the equator without formal declaration of war.

According to Gen K. Viljoen, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of South Africa, the regime's strategy consists in establishing on its borders of "moderate states" which are linked with Pretoria by agreements on nonaggression and nonuse of each other's territory "for subversive purposes." While the bases of liberation movements are maintained in neighboring countries, the general stated, the South African army will continue its tactic of military pressure on these independent countries.

What bases are in question? An excellent answer to General Viljoen was provided by O. Tambo, president of the African National Congress: "Our bases are within the Republic of South Africa itself, our bases are among the people of our country, in cities, in mountains, near the Kiberg nuclear power station, thousands of kilometers from any border and even in Pretoria itself, near the military command headquarters which we have successfully blown up. The regime cannot find these bases. Therefore, it invents mythical bases in neighboring countries. It is much easier for the regime to kill sleeping refugees or to send bandits to kill teachers and physicians than to stop the revolutionary process within the Republic of South Africa itself. It is precisely because of this that a war is underway in South Africa, and because of this there will never be peace in our region as long as apartheid exists."

The apartheid regime commits its crimes under the slogan of "struggle against communist threat" and explains all failures of the Republic of South Africa's foreign and domestic policy as a result of communist intrigues.

In July 1982, General Viljoen declared that neighboring states are increasing their armed forces--of course with the assistance of "communists"--and therefore pose a real threat to the security of the Republic of South Africa. "If you unite the armed forces of all these states, then they, possibly, would have more tanks, planes and antiaircraft means than the Republic of South Africa,"

the general said to journalists. He lied as usual. Here is the data of the International Institute of Strategic Research in London. In 1983, the armed forces of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe had 136,400 military servicemen, and the armed forces of the Republic of South Africa had 404,500. These five African countries had 171 planes, 1,030 tanks and 413 armored personnel carriers, and the Republic of South Africa correspondingly had 274, 1,650 and 1,200.

It is even impossible to imagine that a poverty-stricken, backward and severely wounded African country can threaten the Republic of South Africa. This is also understood for sure by many South Africans. But it means nothing to the racist generals who are in power in the Republic of South Africa! For them it is important to justify their barbaric policy.

African states have to fight not only against the regular army of the Republic of South Africa, but also against its "special forces" which consist of bandits and foreign mercenaries. For example, the so-called "territorial forces of South-West Africa" consisting of 10,000 people have been formed in Namibia. "Commando" detachments are being sent into the territory of independent African countries. The 32d battalion of the South African army in Angola consists of several thousand foreign mercenaries, including from the United States, France, Chile and Israel. Operating on orders from Pretoria are bands of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Angola, the "Mozambique National Resistance" and the "Army for Liberation of Lesotho." More than 5,000 cutthroats from the former army of Bishop Muzorewa are being trained in special camps on the border with Zimbabwe. The 44th battalion consisting of former soldiers of the Rhodesian army is fighting against Namibians and Angolans. Bands of "special forces" ("Kufet"), which are being trained by instructors of the former Rhodesian army, are directed at destroying partisans of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO). As a rule, the bandits disguise themselves before raids and under the guise of partisans commit monstrous deeds against defenseless peasants of Namibia and Angola.

2

Total militarization has long ago become the core of P. Botha government's domestic and foreign policy. During the late seventies and early eighties, several new laws were adopted which provide for compulsory military service for whites and extend the period of service in the army.

The South African generals have, in essence, carried out a coup d'etat and have gradually seized all domestic and foreign policy control levers. They have even established a secret government--the so-called Council of State Security--under the chairmanship of Prime Minister P. Botha. The parliament of the Republic of South Africa, which was termed the "most obedient" in the past, was transformed into a tool for pursuing the policy of the "generals' mafia."

It is precisely the racist generals who bear a direct responsibility for the militarization of the South African society and for intensifying the destabilization of Africa's south.

The military-police regime, which has actually developed in the Republic of South Africa, is also frenziedly strangling its own people, and in so doing makes no distinction between blacks and whites. Prisons, executions and violence--this, probably, is the only sphere of the South African life where apartheid really does not exist. Everyone who voices protest against the criminal policy of the authorities is thrown behind bars.

"A conviction is growing among our youths that it is senseless to defend a system which is doomed to shameful ruin and arouses disgust throughout the world," said Gerald Kraak, who fled from military service in the racist army, regarding the growing antimilitary movement in the Republic of South Africa; living in Holland, he actively participates in the struggle against apartheid. "The regime thinks presumptuously that the protest can be suppressed by force. But as it happened in the past, repressions will only lead to a bitter struggle. White youths in the Republic of South Africa reason approximately as follows: To die for apartheid? Not for anything! It is better to emigrate or to sit behind bars."

Resistance to the policy of militarism is beginning to assume a mass character. Even according to official data thousands of whites are evading military service. "For them," writes the journal RESISTER, the organ of the South African Committee of Military Resistance,* "the propagandistic appeal of Pretoria for a 'noble battle against world communism which is advancing from all sides' sounds like a dirty, boring and increasingly more dangerous slogan. What is more, they have nothing to fight for: despite the privileges that are provided by white skin, apartheid does not offer them any other future except war."

Those who are unable to flee abroad desert from the army, where attempts are made to transform them into unreasoning killer robots. One of such deserters, who identified himself as Graham, described what he had to go through in the 4th Regiment in Potchefstroom, where he served after school in January 1982:

"My parents are Catholic, but I do not believe in God, although I do not regard myself as an atheist. In the army I immediately became almost a criminal. Even the base commander once asked me: 'It turns out that you are an atheist. Do you use narcotics? Do you smoke marijuana?'

"We have been taught that a black is always an enemy. When we were shooting with the rifles for the first time, the battery commander said: 'Now, lads, with this rifle you will some day kill a Kaffir.' The following examples were given during lectures: 'If a Kaffir rapes your sister, you must be proud that you have killed him. This is your duty, and not only to your family but also to your country.'

"We have been taught that all of our internal problems are because of 'Kaffirs' and external ones because of 'communists.' We have been given an explanation as to what communism is. For example, if a person has a cow, then the state takes the cow away, gives milk to the party and the remainder goes to the people.

* Unites former servicemen of the South African Army and draftees who have fled to Europe; actively comes out against the apartheid system.

Everyone believed this nonsense because they did not know anything else. We were told that communism is bad. We were indoctrinated in this manner by everyone--from a noncommissioned officer to the commander. But no one really knew what communism is."

Graham tried to gain an understanding of everything--he immediately got into the field of vision of military counterintelligence.

"I was asked: 'Are you a communist? When did you join the African National Congress [ANC]?' I was asked to give a brief description of democracy, and I did. 'What is communism?' I gave a brief description. 'Aha, so you know what communism is! This means that you are a communist!'"

The racist regime makes repressions more rigid against those who do not want to die for apartheid. A new law came into force as of January 1984, in accordance with which a refusal to serve in the army is punished by a 6-year confinement in a prison. But repressions only strengthen the will for victory of fighters against apartheid. The antimilitary movement embraces an increasingly broader segment of the population. "The number of potential opponents of war is growing," the journal RESISTER noted in its May 1983 issue. "The resistance may extend to other aspects of the militarization program that is being carried out by the regime, to the unlawful occupation of Namibia and attacks against neighboring countries."

3

Responsibility for the emergence of a dangerous hotbed of tension in the south of Africa must be borne along with the Republic of South Africa by the United States, which is not only encouraging Pretoria's aggressive course but is also obstructing the attempts by international community to restrain the aggressor. What is more, practically in all provocations against independent African countries the racism of the Republic of South Africa and the imperialism of the United States are acting hand in hand.

While Pretoria is using brute force by constantly attacking neighboring states, destroying their infrastructure and killing peaceful inhabitants under the pretext of "struggle against terrorists," then the United States is using the tactics of political and economic blackmail by striving to force African leaders to abandon the principal positions on Namibian settlement and problems of struggle against apartheid. The White House, like Pretoria, is linking the question on Cuban troops in Angola with the problem of Namibia. At the same time, the United States together with the Republic of South Africa continue rendering all possible assistance to counterrevolutionary Savimbi and his grouping of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

The whole world has angrily condemned the Republic of South Africa's aggression against Angola in the latter part of 1983. The whole world, but not the United States. In January 1984, when the chairman of the UN Security Council proposed to vote for the resolution demanding an immediate withdrawal of South African troops from Angola, U.S. representative Jean Kirkpatrick did not raise her hand. She abstained.

Reagan's America made it look as if it does not know about the hundreds of murdered Angolans and burned villages and closed its eyes to violations of the sovereign rights of the people of Angola: after all, the aggressor is an ally, and allies are not condemned.

In November 1983, Reagan had clearly expressed the U.S. attitude toward the rest of the world: "My appetite will not be impaired if 100 or more states will come out with condemnation of the American policy on one or another question."

These words are being willingly repeated in Pretoria. R. Botha, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of South Africa, has reacted in the following manner to the Security Council decision on the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from Angola: "The whole world must finally realize that the Republic of South Africa will not allow itself to be intimidated. The goal of our diplomacy does not consist at all of pleasing someone."

In April 1984, the long list of Americans who have become victims of Reagan administration's senseless policy was increased by two more names--Ken Crabtree and Denis Koeg. Death caught up with them in Namibia. One of the dead is a lieutenant colonel, the other one is a diplomat, head of the American mission which was recently opened in Windhoek, the administrative capital of Namibia.

How did these Americans come to be in Namibia, which is unlawfully occupied by troops of the racist Republic of South Africa, if the jurisdiction of the Republic of South Africa over this territory is not recognized by any state in the world and it is being administered in accordance with a decision of the UN General Assembly by the UN Council on Namibia? Perhaps the Reagan Administration has obtained a permission from this council to open a diplomatic mission in Windhoek? There was nothing like this. If the White House did apply to anyone, then it was only to Prime Minister P. Botha of the Republic of South Africa. He, of course, willingly agreed--after all, this is not only an extra trump card in the racists' struggle for a way out from the foreign policy isolation, but also an impressive contribution to the cause of establishing a puppet regime in Namibia.

Regardless if Washington wants it or not, but its diplomatic presence in occupied Namibia appears as an official recognition of annexation of this African territory by the Republic of South Africa. Regardless of the signboards used by the mission as a cover (the State Department named it obscurely as a "Bureau for Relations"), the essence does not change.

It is very characteristic that the "bureau" was opened while a regular attack by the Republic of South Africa on Angola was still underway. This was by no means accidental. Complete mutual understanding on all questions related to the South African region has already developed between the United States and the Republic of South Africa long ago. They want to achieve political reorientation of independent African countries, suppress the liberation movement and preserve control over Namibia's rich natural resources. The Reagan-Botha alliance is natural, it is based upon rabid anticommunism and a striving for dominion over other peoples.

Strengthening of this alliance will be undoubtedly served by the so-called "Directive No 138" of the U.S. National Security Council on the struggle against "terrorism." It provides for inflicting military blows against "any area of the world" which will be regarded by Washington as threatening the security of the United States. "Our actions will consist of assistance to those countries which have become victims of terrorism, to countries which are our allies," White House representative L. Speakes told journalists.

It is quite clear what they have in mind. After all, according to numerous statements by Reagan the Republic of South Africa is an ally of the United States, and the liberation movements recognized by the United Nations are "terrorist organizations." A legal basis, so to speak, has been prepared for a more active interference by the United States in the affairs not only of Latin American and Arab countries but of African states as well.

"Reagan shows cynical duplicity: he condemns state terrorism and inflames it at the same time himself," wrote the London OBSERVER in April 1984. "Reagan's adventurism threatens the emergence of a new Vietnam at a new time and at a new place."

The death of Ken Crabtree and Denis Koeg did not take attention of the American press for a long time. The White House did its best so that Americans would not think too much about this sad fact and so that, God forbid, it was not used by Reagan's opponents in the election campaign.

But there are too many adventures, too many killed and too great a threat to peace. And the Americans are asking themselves more often: Who is to blame for the pointless death of their countrymen in the Middle East, Latin America and now in Africa?

In his provocative statement over the anti-Cuban Radio Marti at the beginning of 1984, Reagan placed the blame for the hundreds who had perished during the invasion of Grenada on Cuban workers, who were on the island, and Grenadian soldiers. He says that they should not have fired at the American marines.

At the same time, General Viljoen, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of South Africa, said that the advance of the racist army deeper into the Angolan territory was caused by the Angolan soldiers themselves, who "without any reason" have interfered in the activities of the South African troops in Angola.

Such striking unity of views and actions is a distinctive feature of the "constructive cooperation" policy which is being pursued in relation to the Republic of South Africa by the Reagan Administration.

The basis of this policy was laid prior to Reagan assuming the office of the president. Even at that time he firmly stated that the United States will support the counterrevolutionary UNITA group. On becoming the president, Reagan demanded resumption of open military aid to UNITA, which he called a "national liberation movement." Since that time, bandit ringleader Savimbi has been visiting Washington approximately twice a year for meetings with high-ranking administration representatives.

In 1981, Washington and Pretoria began a series of consultations, the purpose of which, as reported by American newspapers, is coordination of actions with regard to Angola and Namibia. Specific plans were developed for intensifying military, economic and diplomatic pressure on Angola. In the 3 years since that time an absolute mutual understanding on these questions was established between Pretoria and Washington. Every attack by the Republic of South Africa on Angolan territory was accompanied by a noisy anti-Angolan campaign in the United States. Every attempt by the United Nations to restrain the aggressor encountered furious resistance of the American representative.

At the UN Security Council meeting in January 1984 the United States again abstained, although for sure Reagan would have liked to use the right to veto and give the racists the possibility of solving the "Angola question" sooner. After all, provocations by the Republic of South Africa are considered in Washington as part of a worldwide campaign against the "communist danger."

Why is the support rendered by the United States to the apartheid regime so impressive? One of the main reasons--huge reserves of strategic raw materials in the Republic of South Africa. If their import stops or is even interrupted, then the economy of the United States and other Western countries immediately experiences serious difficulties. The U.S. capital investments in the Republic of South Africa are of no lesser importance--in 1983 they have reached a fantastic amount: more than \$15 billion. The big business does not wish neither a change in the relations with the Republic of South Africa, nor liquidation of the apartheid regime, which guarantees huge profits. More than 400 American companies of which 60 are among the largest in the United States are exploiting Africans of the Republic of South Africa. In addition, nearly 6,000 small American firms are conducting business with the racists. The South African lobbies in the United States have grown to a gigantic size during the past few years. However, there is no need for special lobbying, since official Washington looks upon the activity of P. Botha's government with complete favor and gives a green light to all-round expansion of cooperation with the Republic of South Africa.

Together with other NATO countries, the United States contributes to the strengthening of the criminal apartheid regime. Leading banks of the world loan money to Pretoria. According to UN statistics, the Republic of South Africa has received nearly 200 loans for almost \$7 billion. Major companies of the United States, England, France and the FRG supply it practically with everything that is necessary. The Republic of South Africa has become an important composite part of imperialism and its bridgehead on the African continent.

In December 1983, during those very days when troops of the Republic of South Africa committed outrages in Angola, the West pretended that nothing was happening. O. Horwood, minister of finance of the Republic of South Africa, visited the FRG where he signed an agreement with a consortium of French, American and West German banks headed by the Dresden Bank on granting the Pretoria government a DM200 million loan. Next he visited Paris where during a press conference he described the economic relations between the Republic of South Africa and France as being "excellent" and reported that Pretoria will soon receive a loan from the EEC in the amount of 150 million Eurodollars.

Of what "respect of sovereignty," "devotion to peace" and so forth can Reagan be talking about if Washington violates sovereignty and tramples upon the rights of African peoples at every step by strengthening its alliance with the racists?

As a result of the conspiracy of the United States and other Western countries with the Republic of South Africa, the effectiveness of international efforts, which are aimed at isolation of the apartheid regime and its liquidation, is being reduced. As noted in the report of the Special Committee Against Apartheid of the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly "the U.S. Government is pursuing a policy which is diametrically opposite to the basic direction of actions of the United Nations Organization against apartheid, namely: assistance to the lawful struggle of the oppressed people and their national liberation movement for freedom; and mobilization of the world public opinion in support of effective international actions aimed at complete elimination of apartheid." The U.S. Government, the report stressed, expanded cooperation with Pretoria "under the false pretext as if this makes it possible to render greater influence with the aim of helping peaceful changes."

But actually the so-called policy of "constructive cooperation" is nothing less than encouragement of the impudent aggression of the Republic of South Africa against independent African states. As noted in the resolution of the 19th OAU Assembly, which was held in June 1983 in Addis Ababa, Reagan's course contributed to making Pretoria's policy more rigid and spurred on the apartheid regime to "committing more cruel acts of internal repression and impudent acts of external aggression against independent states in the southern part of Africa."

4

If some years ago only a few would have dared to respond affirmatively to the question: "Does the Republic of South Africa have an atomic bomb?"--then today no one doubts that Pretoria also has nuclear weapons and means of delivering them. In what way was it possible to achieve this in a record brief period of no more than 15 years? The answer to this question is also quite clear: the United, the FRG, France and Israel have helped in creating the nuclear potential of the Republic of South Africa. Under the Reagan Administration the nuclear cooperation between the United States and the Republic of South Africa has become so active that Washington has to listen to completely justifiable accusations of violating the Treaty on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The United States, undoubtedly, pursues strategic goals. By arming the Republic of South Africa, investing billions of dollars in that country's economy and placing nuclear technology at its disposal, the United States hopes to firmly bind the Republic of South Africa to its military strategic plans and to make it if not its base then at least a reliable ally.

In September 1982, former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger, in addressing a seminar organized by the South African Institute of International Relations in the capital of the Republic of South Africa, was forced to admit that the

"very balance of power, which we have condemned... must become in the future a determining principle of our foreign policy." He added: "Maintaining such a balance is a synonym of our survival."

Disruption of the balance of power in any region of the world for all practical purposes inevitably leads to a new spiral of the arms race and aggravates tension. This cannot but be understood in Washington. The fact that Kissinger, one of the prognosticators of the course for drawing together with the Republic of South Africa, has made such a statement in Pretoria, which is so uncharacteristic for the Reagan period, is significant in many respects.

If in Kissinger's words one heard a certain alarm over the situation which is developing in the world, then the address 1 month later at the Hilton Hotel in Nairobi by U.S. Vice President G. Bush was, on the contrary, notable for its belligerence and aggressiveness, although outwardly it was quite "decorous." He stated that the United States "is not interested in shifting the confrontation between the East and the West to Africa; such a confrontation would increase the threat to peace. The aim of the United States is an attempt to create a system for restraint and common rules of conduct, which would prevent the use of external forces in African conflicts and would encourage their peaceful solution." This "system" is nothing else but undermining progressive regimes on the continent and strengthening reactionary forces there, first of all of the Republic of South Africa, which according to Washington's intentions must play a decisive role in Africa at the end of the current century.

The United States was at the source of the Republic of South Africa's nuclear industry. The beginning of cooperation was laid immediately after World War II, when inspired by the results of atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki the American imperialism rushed in search of cheap sources of uranium. The Republic of South Africa with its slave labor system became an ideal place for using capital.

In 1950, the Republic of South Africa, the United States and England reached long-term agreements on prospecting for and exporting South African uranium. According to UN data, from 1953 to 1971 the United States bought 50,000 tons of uranium from the Republic of South Africa.

In 1957, the Eisenhower Administration signed an agreement with Pretoria on cooperation in the nuclear field, which guaranteed to the Republic of South Africa access to various kinds of American technical assistance, enriched uranium and secret information in the nuclear field. Incidentally, in 1974--4 years after the nonproliferation treaty came into force--this agreement was renewed with insignificant corrections and is now in force to the year 2007.

The United States continuously supplied the racist regime with nuclear technology since the fifties. From 1955 to 1977 some 90 nuclear engineers from the Republic of South Africa were trained and more than 150 American specialists in this field were sent there. In 1958, the United States jointly with the Republic of South Africa conducted a series of nuclear tests near the South African coast. In the same year, Ellis-Chalmers, an American company, sold

a Safari-1 reactor to the Republic of South Africa for which the United States supplied a quantity of enriched uranium that is enough to produce 10 atomic bombs, each of which would be equal in power to that dropped on Hiroshima.

Since the mid-seventies, the nuclear strategists of the United States have been allotting to the Republic of South Africa an increasingly more significant role in their plans for the "defense of the free world." During a secret meeting in the summer of 1976 between D. Vorster, prime minister of the Republic of South Africa at that time, and advisors to the U.S. president for national security affairs H. Kissinger and Gen A. Haig, commander of allied NATO armed forces (subsequently U.S. secretary of state), the possibility of strengthening military cooperation between the Republic of South Africa and NATO was discussed.

After 1976 such high level meetings became regular. The export of American nuclear technology to the Republic of South Africa was being increased. To be sure, during the Carter Administration a law was adopted which banned the sale of nuclear equipment and materials to countries that refuse to sign the nonproliferation treaty and to place under international control all of their nuclear installations. But actually the ban existed only on paper. The Republic of South Africa continued to receive from the United States everything that was necessary for developing a nuclear military program.

This concerned not only production of nuclear weapons. With the assistance of the United States and other Western countries, the Republic of South Africa had obtained various means of delivery, mainly planes with high flight characteristics --such as Mirage, Canberra, Buccaneer and (?Shackleton). And not planes alone. Information appeared in the seventies that on the basis of Western technology the Republic of South Africa was developing ballistic and cruise missiles.

A scandalous notoriety was gained by the deal between the racists and the American-Canadian Space Research Corporation which supplied the Republic of South Africa with 155-mm howitzers and shells for them. Incidentally, such type of weapons are at the disposal of the American Army in Europe and are intended for firing nuclear (or neutron) shells of up to 3 kiloton capacity. The American howitzer was improved in the Republic of South Africa and has successfully undergone tests under the code name of "G-5."

In violating the spirit and letter of the nonproliferation treaty, the Reagan Administration has relaxed its policy even more as regards nuclear cooperation with the Republic of South Africa. In 1981-83, the U.S. Government permitted issuing several licenses for the South African nuclear industry and removed restrictions on export of nuclear technology and equipment, which can also be used for military purposes. Thus, the two (?Cyber)-type modern computers sold to the Republic of South Africa in 1982, according to the opinion of specialists, are clearly intended for the military nuclear program. In September 1983, the Department of State recommended to permit the Westinghouse Corporation to conclude an agreement with the government of the Republic of South Africa on nuclear cooperation in the amount of \$50 million. Such measures, as noted in the December 1983 issue of the progressive American journal NUCLEAR TIMES, undermines the policy of nonproliferation.

"As regards our current achievements, we are indebted to a considerable degree to the fact that the United States cooperated so readily in the training of our personnel and rendered assistance during the first years of our nuclear program," was stated a few years ago by A. (Ru), chairman of the Council for Atomic Energy of the Republic of South Africa at that time. One, probably, does not hear words of gratitude from Pretoria at present; the nuclear Republic of South Africa is already becoming quite independent.

During the latter part of 1983, Western and African newspapers carried reports about a secret agreement between the United States, the Republic of South Africa and Israel on the deployment of the American Tomahawk cruise missiles in the territory of the Republic of South Africa, in the Cape of Good Hope Province. The U.S. Administration issued a denial, but it has failed to convince the world public. All the more so because in the latter part of December 1983 the Johannesburg newspaper STAR reported on the establishment in the same Cape of Good Hope Province of a firing range for testing medium range missiles.

NATO is not simply providing the Republic of South Africa with a "nuclear umbrella." The question is about establishment in the south of the African continent of a powerful military bridgehead for destabilizing progressive regimes and for preserving the apartheid system, which ensures huge profits for the West.

In August 1977, it became known that the Republic of South Africa was making preparations to explode a nuclear device in the Kalahari Desert. The Soviet Union immediately came forward with a warning about the danger of nuclear arming of the Republic of South Africa. The TASS statement said that the appearance of nuclear arms in the hands of the racists "would create a most direct threat to the security of African states, would lead to a sharp escalation of instability and tension in the south of Africa and would intensify nuclear threat for all man kind."

At first, the South African authorities categorically denied that they planned to conduct such tests, but under the pressure of world public opinion they were forced to admit it. On 23 August, President Carter announced at a press conference that he has received assurances from the Republic of South Africa "not to conduct nuclear explosion tests now or in the future."

Highly characteristic of the U.S. policy in relation to the Republic of South Africa is this fact: at the very time when President Carter solemnly confirmed his devotion to maintaining the embargo on the supply of arms to the Republic of South Africa, the Space Research Corporation was turning over to the South African Army the means for delivering nuclear weapons--the 155-mm howitzers and shells for them. The Carter Administration's attitude toward nuclear cooperation with the Republic of South Africa was expressed by Z. Brzezinski: "The problem of nuclear cooperation between the United States and the Republic of South Africa is extremely complex. In our opinion, a complete break of this cooperation now would place the Republic of South Africa on an irretrievable path of 'spontaneous activity,' which would complicate the already serious problem of nonproliferation. The U.S. Government in the past 2 years has refrained from issuing licenses for export of highly enriched uranium to the

Republic of South Africa, and up to today we have not confirmed the shipment of slightly enriched uranium for use at installations that are currently under construction, even if both types of fuel come under full international control. We will not permit export of any nuclear material or technology until we have clear assurances from the government of the Republic of South Africa that it will subscribe to the Treaty on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Arms and will place its nuclear installations under effective control." Only 3 years have passed since this statement and the United States has not only simply resumed export of nuclear technology and strategic materials to the Republic of South Africa, but has sharply increased it by removing restrictions on a whole series of such materials.

The U.S. Government was obviously misleading the world public opinion by stating that the continuing cooperation with the racists was caused by "concern" for nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. After all, it is nothing else but American aid that can explain such a rapid transformation of the Republic of South Africa into a nuclear power, which threatens the entire African continent with annihilation.

Not much is known about nuclear cooperation between the Republic of South Africa and Israel. But even those facts, which leak out in the press from time to time, show how serious and dangerous it is.

In 1976, prime minister of the Republic of South Africa, Vorster, visited Israel and signed some agreements, including on nuclear cooperation. According to claims by some specialists, the racist-Zionist conspiracy was blessed by Washington.

The journal MIDDLE EAST, which is published in London, wrote in its May 1983 issue that Israel exchanged nuclear technology for South African enriched uranium for its atomic installations in the Negev Desert. In 1977, an explosion of nuclear ammunition was being planned in the Republic of South Africa with the aid from Israel--it had to be cancelled after a secret firing range was revealed in the Kalahari Desert. The nuclear explosion in the atmosphere over the South Atlantic in September 1979, which is regarded until now as "mysterious" and which was recorded by the American satellite Vela, was also, as claimed by the journal, a test of a nuclear missile that was developed by the Republic of South Africa and Israel with Taiwan's participation.

In 1981, it was reported that Israeli engineers have arrived in the Republic of South Africa to participate in the building of the first nuclear submarine.

As noted by well-known American journalist Jack Anderson, the Republic of South Africa, Israel and Taiwan have begun in 1982 the development of their own cruise missile with a range of 2,400 km. By looking at a map, it is easy to imagine which regions can be held in a nuclear sight by these regimes. "There are signs that Israel and the Republic of South Africa are attempting to create a neutron bomb and that they are working on the creation of a tactical as well as of a strategic arsenal of nuclear weapons," the Johannesburg newspaper STAR wrote in 1982.

Nevertheless, despite the obvious facts, they prefer to pretend in the West as if the nuclear research in the Republic of South Africa is conducted for "peaceful purposes" and that the state there does not need a nuclear bomb, since, as they say, it is the most powerful one in Africa even without it.

The Republic of South Africa has almost the cheapest electric energy in the world, a great amount of water resources, coal reserves are practically inexhaustible and liquid fuel is obtained from coal at several plants which were built a few years ago. However, atomic power engineering and the nuclear program are being expanded year after year. What for? There is only one answer: for military purposes.

The striving to possess nuclear arms and to achieve "nuclear self-sufficiency" stems from a new military and political doctrine of the Republic of South Africa, which was developed in the late seventies. In the government's "White Book" on questions of defense, which was published in 1977, it is written: "The fundamental right of the white nation to self-determination is not subject to discussion."

On being convinced that the world public opinion has no intention of tolerating apartheid, the ringleaders of the criminal regime have decided to transform South Africa into an impregnable fortress. Military expenditures of the Republic of South Africa have sharply increased. If during the 1972-73 period they amounted to 344 million rands, then by the 1984-85 period they have increased more than tenfold and reached 3.75 billion rands. A considerable share of them is devoted precisely to the development of nuclear military industry. Pretoria has included in its "strategic zone" (a version of the American "zone of vitally important interests") not only frontier countries but also those located deep in the continent.

It is not surprising that the program of nuclear arming is also conducted under the slogan of struggle against the "communist danger." The South African leaders have repeatedly stated that the only way for the survival of whites in the Republic of South Africa is by transforming it into a powerful fortress. One of the main points of Prime Minister P. Botha's program is arming for the purpose of "defense against external attack at any cost."

It is doubtful that those who regard P. Botha as a "liberal" are correct. On the contrary, he is, probably, the most rigid and aggressive leader of the Republic of South Africa since the coming to power of the National Party in 1948. Even among those around P. Botha he is referred to as a "super hawk."

Rapid development of the nuclear industry testified to the fact that missiles with nuclear warheads will soon appear in the embrasures of the racist fortress.

The ringleaders of the apartheid regime have never concealed this intention. As far back as 1965, Verwoerd, prime minister of the Republic of South Africa at that time, had publicly mentioned for the first time the possibility of developing a military nuclear program. He said that the study of nuclear energy's military aspects is a "duty" of his government. A few years later, the chief

of staff of the South African Army declared that the Republic of South Africa is ready to produce nuclear weapons. In 1970, the South African newspaper WEELD had made a significant forecast: "Mr Vorster has not completely denied so far that the Republic of South Africa will never build an atomic bomb. In this connection, other countries will have to look at us in a new way. The Republic of South Africa now appears in an entirely new light... This situation can be used in various fields during those difficult times which we will face. America, for example, will have to change its strategy in relation to our country." In 1976, in an interview by a correspondent of the American journal NEWSWEEK, Vorster expressed himself even more clearly: "We can produce enriched uranium--we have the possibility to do this. And we have not signed the Treaty on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons."

The statements by South African leaders became increasingly more threatening. In 1977, Connie Mulder, former minister of information of the Republic of South Africa, stated: "If we are attacked and our very existence is threatened, we will not take any rules into consideration. We will use every means." He was echoed by Finance Minister Horwood: "If we desire to use our nuclear potential not for peaceful but other purposes, we will definitely do this proceeding from our interests." The deputy minister of defense of the Republic of South Africa snapped in a military manner: "It will be very foolish not to use nuclear weapons if it will become the final means of our defense."

Prime Minister P. Botha, of course, has stated his opinion on this subject more than anyone else. For example, in a New Year's message in January 1984: "The republic has not yet used those weapons anywhere, which it could have fully used in the event of a much greater pressure on it."

"It is unlikely that such high-ranking government and party officials would publicly express in such a form their own opinion or an opinion which does not reflect the coordinated strategy of the leadership," noted American researcher Robert (Jaster) in this connection. All the more so on a question which is regarded in the Republic of South Africa as most secret: according to South African laws unapproved divulgence of such information is punishable by long imprisonment.

Numerous data testifies that the Republic of South Africa is now in a position to produce completely modern nuclear weapons. By 1985, as UN experts believe, the nuclear arsenal of the Republic of South Africa may have up to 20 large nuclear warheads, and by 1987 it would become an exporter of enriched uranium. Taking into account the growing relations of Pretoria with other criminal regimes of the so-called "fourth world"--Taiwan, South Korea, Chile and so forth--it may be expected that they also will have an access to nuclear technology and enriched uranium. There are significant indications that the Republic of South Africa has already established a "black market" in enriched uranium for these countries.

By using the tactic of secretive proliferation of nuclear weapons, the Republic of South Africa is actually steering toward creating a "third nuclear bloc" from the terrorist regimes.

In the United States, judging by everything, the nuclear cooperation between the Republic of South Africa, Israel and similar states is accepted as an accomplished fact and attempts are even being made to use it in its own interests. Possession of nuclear weapons, however, makes the Republic of South Africa and other countries of the "fourth world" much less sensitive to political pressure from the outside. The United States is also coming forward here as a bulwark of international terrorism.

The Republic of South Africa, Taiwan, South Korea and Israel ("real allies of the United States," according to President Reagan's definition) are rapidly establishing their own nuclear military industry. And the day is not far off, as asserted by their leaders, when these countries can "completely ignore" the world public opinion and act from the position of strength.

The south of Africa has been transformed into an arena of irreconcilable military and economic war between two antagonistic forces: the racism of the Republic of South Africa, which is striving in every way possible to preserve the white supremacy, and the African majority, which demands equal political rights, elimination of the apartheid system and an end to Pretoria's aggressive policy.

In striving to save the doomed system of racial discrimination and to preserve apartheid, the rulers of the Republic of South Africa are ready to commit any crime--this is testified to by nuclear arms in their hands. Even if we yield, they say in Pretoria, then we will slam the door so hard that the whole world will jump.

Resistance of the racists, which is growing every year, will evidently intensify in the future and the methods of struggle against Africans in their own country as well as in neighboring independent states will become more acute.

The "carrot and stick" policy--brutal military blows accompanied by economic blackmail and sudden "manifestations of good will," proposals for talks, exchange of delegations and so forth--as testified by facts, is being used by the racists more often. By wearing out the weak African states and deceiving world public opinion, Pretoria seeks to perpetuate white supremacy and secure the role for the Republic of South Africa as a "regional super power." From this are the attempts to convince Africa and the whole world in the "decency" of intentions of the Republic of South Africa with respect to Angola and Mozambique.

After several years of barbaric attacks on neighboring African states, as a result of which an enormous economic damage was inflicted upon them (\$10 billion for Angola and somewhat less for Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia) and thousands of people perished, the racists have suddenly declared their "striving for peace." But on the following conditions: Africa must end assistance to liberation movements, recognize the system of racial discrimination in the Republic of South Africa and abandon progressive socioeconomic transformations. Otherwise, Pretoria warned, Africans can expect repressions again. It is not by accident that a few days after signing agreements "on disengagement of troops"

with Angola (February 1984) and "on nonaggression" with Mozambique (March 1984), Prime Minister P. Botha declared that the Republic of South Africa can resume attacks on these countries "at any moment." It is not by accident that counter-revolutionary organizations in Angola and Mozambique are not only continuing but are even increasing their activity with active support from the Republic of South Africa.

Why has Pretoria suddenly replaced wrath with kindness? The key to the answer is provided by the shuttle trips of American representatives which preceded the Republic of South Africa's "new course," including by Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs C. Crocker, to countries that are located in the south of the continent: the U.S. Administration is now extremely interested in such development of events. It is possible that Reagan remembered the 25 million American Negroes, whose votes will be very important to him in the upcoming presidential elections. Reagan must at least have something "positive" in his foreign policy so that he could say to Americans: I have brought peace to South Africa, I have calmed down the Republic of South Africa and I have succeeded there where nobody could do anything.

But it is doubtful that American Negroes will believe Reagan. After all, he was the first among American presidents to openly call the African liberation movement as "terrorism" and the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, which was condemned by the whole world, as an "ally of the United States." The Reagan Administration did not lift a finger in order to protect African countries from the armed attacks by Pretoria, what is more, together with the racists the United States has been increasing the pillage of natural resources of South Africa. One may recall in this connection the U.S. aid to the bandit underground in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe and the joint attempts with the Republic of South Africa to overthrow the governments of progressive African countries.

The striving of peoples of South Africa for peace and stability is readily understood. The long years of racist aggression, which was encouraged by NATO countries and, above all, by the United States, have worn the people out to the limit. They need peace. But at what price? The olive branch is extended by those same racists who are armed to their teeth, who killed and robbed only yesterday and who will surely kill and rob tomorrow. Can the neighbor from the south be really trusted? Tanzania's DAILY NEWS, Zimbabwe's HERALD and Senegal's SOLEI respond to this question with a categorical "no." After all, as long as the government in power in the Republic of South Africa conducts a criminal policy of racial discrimination, as long as more than 20 million Africans in that country are deprived of elementary rights and as long as the racist troops continue unlawful occupation of Namibia, no fundamental changes in Pretoria's policy can be expected. Especially since the Republic of South Africa has demonstrated more than once its surprising cynicism in everything that concerns Africans. This, incidentally, was confirmed by the meeting of representatives of the Republic of South Africa and the South-West African People's Organization on the problems of Namibia which was held in May 1984 in Lusaka. The talks were wrecked because the racists have again advanced such conditions for settlement that would actually secure the existing situation in Namibia. In the latter part of May a report

appeared that the Republic of South Africa has stepped up the transfer of troops to the border between Namibia and Angola, clearly in an attempt to exert additional pressure on the "front line" states and the South-West African People's Organization.

Such is the price of Pretoria's "peaceful initiatives." These "initiatives" are nothing but an attempt to mislead world public: to divert its attention from the continuing racial discrimination in the Republic of South Africa and the subversive activity of the racists in "front line" states.

In the latter part of May and the early part of June, P. Botha made a voyage to West European countries. Lisbon, London, Vienna, Berne, Brussels and Bonn welcomed the head of the criminal regime almost like a hero. Botha spared no words in describing the "advantages" of apartheid and his "peaceful policy" for Africans. "My government has been strengthening the ties which link our country with all other African countries for many years," he lied without blushing. He was heeded with more than interest, although protest demonstrations raged beyond the walls of the festive halls.

The main goal of the voyage--to obtain from leaders of the West European states their recognition and support of the political course of the Republic of South Africa--was achieved in the opinion of Pretoria. According to newspaper reports, the West in fact demonstrated its intention to lead out the regime of white minority from international isolation, to achieve a halt of the liberation movement and to establish in the south of the continent conditions for strengthening the neocolonialist order.

A peace from the position of strength, which the Republic of South Africa with the support of the West and, above all, of the United States is attempting to impose upon Africans, is impossible. No "peaceful initiatives" whatsoever can balance the policy of rabid racism being pursued by Pretoria. Elimination of the disgraceful apartheid system is the only way to solving the complex problems of the region and to achieving peace and stability in the south of Africa.

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CSO: 1807/19

INTERNATIONAL

PINOCHET OPPOSITION, SUPPORT EVALUATED BY CHILEAN JOURNALIST

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 9 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Gaston Vargas, Chilean journalist: "The Decisive Word Rests with the People of Chile"]

[Text] Novosti Press Agency--Today General Pinochet is completely isolated within Chile. Chileans understand that he is becoming just as alone in the international arena: the processes which are taking place in Argentina, Bolivia and Uruguay do not go unnoticed by them. However, the impression is developing that the dictator himself does not understand the real state of affairs and is completely cut off from reality.

In the atmosphere of profound political and economic crisis which reigns in the country, Pinochet stated in a recent NEW YORK TIMES interview that he does not intend to accelerate the process of Chilean society's transition to democracy and that he personally intends to remain in power at least until 1989.

It was no accident that Pinochet chose the NEW YORK TIMES for such an interview. He could be sure that he would encounter here, in the USA, complete understanding, as well as the economic, political and diplomatic support of all the "interested parties": the White House, the Pentagon, the CIA and the military-industrial complex. And it was to them that the general was addressing his statements; it was to them that he was offering his evil smelling "anticommunist wares." It was not for nothing that the dictator emphasized that his regime's relations with the present U.S. administration are closer than they have ever been before in the history of the two countries.

In the interview the general recognized, it is true, that he had lost "some support" within the country, but nonetheless he tried to provide reassurances that he is fully supported by, as he expressed it, the "silent majority." Although no one knows where it, this illusory "majority," is, the term is used by the regime's official propaganda nonetheless.

And, of course, in Pinochet's opinion, the reasons for all the Chileans' present difficulties are the world economic crisis and the machinations of international communism." But he, the general, and all of his carmarilla, naturally have nothing to do with these difficulties.

This new interview with the dictator has added nothing to his portrait. The general is afflicted by megalomania and with all his strength he is trying to propel himself into the ranks of the outstanding political and social figures of all times and peoples. Without false modesty Pinochet assured us in the interview that those who criticize him today will themselves be forced to recognize his "merit and services" tomorrow?!"

General Pinochet's declarations are extremely typical of a man trying to present the desirable as the actual. In reality, there exists a very deep gap between what the people think about him and that official manner which the regime creates and which even its creators do not believe. There is a saying: "The gods blind only those who desire it." And Pinochet himself desires it, as do those forces which stand behind his "throne" and manipulate the puppet who is possessed by a thirst for power. These forces include mercenary generals, the domestic oligarchy and the multinational corporations, the international "cocaine mafia," who settled in Chile after the victory of the revolution in Cuba, the "black international" of worldwide neofascists, the CIA, etc.

Pinochet has no grounds for his optimistic assertions that he will be able to control his own affairs, which began in September 1973 with the assassination of the country's legitimate president, Salvador Allende. Today Chile is rocked by popular demonstrations. And no repressive measures, no crimes of the regime can stop this sea of popular rage. The people are united, their slogan is "For democracy, against the dictatorship!"

The three main opposition coalitions of Chilean society--the right centrist democratic alliance (Christian democrats, radicals, social democrats, rightist republicans and some of the socialists), the People's Democratic Movement (communists, left socialists, the "Left Revolutionary Movement," independent leftist organizations), as well as the Socialist Bloc of Chile (the United People's Action Movement, the leftist Christians, the socialist trend and some of the socialists) have begun coordinated, joint actions against the dictatorship.

The trade union movement of Chile is expanding and growing stronger. The United Trade Union Center of the Workers coordinates the activities of those political and social sectors of Chilean society which held the regular Day of National Protest on the eve of the anniversary of the fascist coup.

The country's Catholic Church also points out that for the Chilean people today the main goal is national consensus and the restoration of democracy. Public opinion in Chile has appealed to the armed forces "as patriots who are able to understand the feelings of the nation to adopt a policy of returning to democracy in Chile." Some of the higher ranks of the Army are also calling for Pinochet's retirement.

Today everyone in the country recognizes that the dictator's days are numbered and that he will be thrown on the garbage dump of history. Pinochet can make any statements he likes, but it is the people of Chile who have the final and decisive word.

8543

CS0: 1807/15

INTERNATIONAL

PAKISTAN ACCUSED OF FOMENTING SEPARATIST MOVEMENT IN PUNJAB

LD291823 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 29 Sep 84

["SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on Islamabad's Fabrications"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Sep TASS—The fabrications about a Soviet-Indian collusion against Pakistan, which are spread by Pakistani mass media, are removed for "distance of hundreds of light years from the truth and are completely mendacious. These lies are aimed at glossing over the role attached to Pakistan in U.S. imperialism's global strategy."

It is not Delhi in Pakistan's territory, but Islamabad in the northern and northwestern states of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab, the commentary says, which supports separatist movements. Agent saboteurs and terrorists penetrate those states of India from Pakistan. Among the latter, the newspaper DAILY wrote, are bandits, who underwent bloody "practical training" in Afghanistan. It is by no means Delhi, contrary to the claims of the Pakistani press, the newspaper continues, but Islamabad which is intensively building up arms and threatening stability in South Asia. The United States has already supplied Pakistan with F-16 fighter bombers, harpoon missiles, tanks and self-propelled artillery. The other day, Islamabad concluded a new contract worth many millions dollars to purchase American weapons. This time on the shopping list will be American air-to-air missiles, R-3C and C-130 aircraft. The Pentagon is pressing for the sale to the Pakistani military regime of reconnaissance aircraft OV-1 "Mohawk" capable of detecting the disposition of troops and strategic facilities from a long distance. All this is in addition to the submarines, destroyers, sea-based missiles, with which Pakistani naval ships will be equipped.

In cobbling together such a powerful force, the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA continues, Islamabad, which is out to destabilize the situation in India's northern states, wishes to create a direct military threat to that country. It is not fortuitous that the northern command of the airforce for combat operations against a number of areas in India has been recently set up in Pakistan under the guidance of American military advisors.

All of these dangerous preparations, the newspaper writes in conclusion, are a source of danger for Pakistan itself, which Washington is stubbornly drawing into risky imperialist adventures.

As far as the events in Afghanistan and their interpretation in the Pakistani press are concerned, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes, they follow the fashion recently set by General Zia in his speech. He shamelessly claimed that the limited contingent of the Soviet troops, which defends the DRA from aggression from the outside, brings "incalculable sufferings" to that country's people. He once again tried to present the crimes of the counterrevolutionaries as "struggle for the independence of Afghanistan", as "a holy war of the whole Muslim world" against the USSR and the DRA. Apparently, the general completely forgot that it is precisely because of his patronage that more than a hundred training centers are functioning in Pakistan's territory where counterrevolutionary bandits are undergoing military and ideological training, are instructed to handle modern military equipment, Pakistani, American, Chinese and other officers acting as their instructors. In the spring of this year, some 300 advisors from the United States arrived in Islamabad with that aim.

CSO: 1812/21

INTERNATIONAL

TROYANOVSKIY ADDRESSES UN POLITICAL COMMITTEE

LD092142 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] New York, 9 Oct TASS--The important and urgent items "on the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of mankind" and "on inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and any actions by states, aimed at undermining the socio-political systems in other sovereign states", proposed by the Soviet Union, have been included in the agenda of the current 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The general committee of the session, which approves organizational principles of its work, has decided to consider them in the First Committee (political and security questions, including disarmament).

The USSR's permanent representative to the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy, speaking at the committee, stressed that the Soviet Union favors an accord on the elimination of a whole class of attack space systems, so that the use of force in and from outer space against the earth, as well as from the earth against objects in space be banned for all times. Guaranteed prevention of the militarization of outer space would ensure the possibility of its use for constructive, rather than destructive, purposes, would pave the way for united efforts by states in this sphere.

Practically, the USSR proposes that the UN General Assembly proclaim as the historical responsibility of all states the effort to ensure that the exploration of outer space be carried out exclusively for the benefit of mankind and recommend the adoption of concrete measures for attaining this objective.

The urgency of examining the issue of inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism is due to the fact that imperialist states have been more and more often undertaking of late military or other actions aimed at undermining the socio-political systems in other states. It is the duty of the United Nations to demand that all states refrain from any actions directed at destabilizing and overthrowing legitimate governments and, specifically, resolutely denounce the use of state terrorism. All this would facilitate the establishment of trust between states, the creation of political guarantees of peace, the consolidation of the security of every state and of international security on the whole, Oleg Troyanovskiy stressed.

The United States and some of its NATO allies undertook attempts to hinder the adoption of the proposals tabled by the Soviet delegation by advancing, specifically, far-fetched objections of a procedural character. Their tactics failed, however, and they found themselves in isolation.

INTERNATIONAL

IRAN-IRAQ WAR SEEN AS 'SENSELESS,' SERVING IMPERIALIST AIMS

PMO41400 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by international observer V. Pustov: "Military-Political Review":
"The Senseless War"]

[Text] This month the Iran-Iraq armed conflict entered its 5th year, quite enough time to draw some conclusions, the main one being that what has been proved beyond question is the senselessness and the particularly dangerous nature of this bloodshed. The senselessness lies in the fact that two neighboring fraternal peoples are confronting each other here, people who do not need war but do need to resolve such complex sociopolitical tasks as ridding themselves of the burdensome legacy of a gloomy past and raising living standards. The particular danger, in turn, stems from a number of circumstances. First, the war has grown into a major seat of international tension whose continued existence and expansion only plays into the hands of the forces of imperialist reaction. Second, for a long time the war has diverted the two countries, which maintain anti-imperialist stances, from the active struggle against the hegemonist U.S. course and Israel's continuing aggression and ceaseless acts of brigandage.

The conflict is bleeding both sides white. Particularly great damage has been inflicted on the oil extracting and refining industry. Oil exports, which remain the main component of state revenue and the main source of foreign currency, have dropped by between a half and two-thirds. The drain of manpower from the sphere of material production continues. In Iraq, for instance, according to REUTER, out of a population of around 14 million people more than 1.5 million are under arms (1 million in the regular army and 650,000 in the paramilitary so-called popular army.) In both countries there are many thousands of refugees--victims of the war. According to foreign experts' estimates the war has cost Iran, for instance, \$30 billion. And how is one to measure the consequences of the vast loss of life? According to REUTER the war has already claimed 150,000 human lives on the Iranian side and 100,000 on the Iraqi side. And the number of injured on both sides is set at over half a million.

Despite all these losses and regardless of the mediatory peace initiatives on the part of the United Nations, other international organizations and a

number of countries, the general impression is that there is no end in sight to the armed conflict. Tehran is reiterating its intention to fight the war until victory. Even though the Iranian Army offensives have long since ground to a halt and the current fighting at the front is described by Western military analysts as a "waiting war."

This refers to the expectation of a large-scale offensive by Iranian troops, which--in the view of these analysts--has been a long time coming. It was forecast in the West for the spring and the summer. These forecasts were based on promises emanating from Tehran. There still is talk about it there. Hashemi Rafsanjani, president of the Majlis (parliament), has declared that the war continues to be the country's main task and that Iranian troops "are preparing for the decisive battle."

However, there is no concrete evidence that such a battle has started or is about to start. Many foreign observers see the main reason for this in the changed balance of forces in favor of Iraq which has come about in recent months. In addition to this, the continuing spell of relative calm has been used by the Iraqi forces to effectively strengthen their defense positions. Citing experts from the Pentagon, the newspaper THE WALL STREET JOURNAL writes that the war has entered an impasse and Iran will have to pay a high price if it tries to launch a new offensive.

A similar conclusion is also reached in a report published by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. According to the committee the numerical strength of Iranian and Iraqi ground forces at the front amounts to 500,000 men each. However, Iraq has acquired considerable superiority in combat hardware as a result of purchases abroad, specifically from funds supplied by the Persian Gulf States. Iraq has 2,600 tanks (as against Iran's 1,040), 3,000 armored vehicles (as against Iran's 800), and more than 400 combat planes (as against Iran's 75-90). Furthermore, Iraq has more modern planes, for instance the Super Etendard fighters made in France, against the relatively obsolete aircraft supplied to Iran by the United States prior to the overthrow of the shah's regime. Only in terms of guns and warships does Iran have an advantage (1,200 against 800 and 55 against 35, respectively).

In the view of a number of foreign observers, there is another factor which cannot fail to weaken the importance of the tremendous advantage which Iran has in terms of human resources (it has a population of approximately 40 million people). This is the religious extremism of the Iranian authorities and the brutal treatment meted out on that basis to progressive, democratic, and other organizations. According to reports in the French newspapers LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS and L'HUMANITE, 40,000 people have been executed in Iran over the last 3 years and this cannot fail to have an impact on the support for the country's present regime and its prestige in the international arena.

Nonetheless, it would be rash to discount the Iranian authorities' intention to fight the war to the end and their ability to exploit their greater mobilization potential based on a population which is almost three times larger than Iraq's. They are also gambling on the fact that a considerable section of the population, including a substantial number of young people, are in

the grip of religious fanaticism. "The faith of the Islamic forces," Hashemi Rafsanjani said a few days ago, "is stronger than Iraq's superior firepower." According to reports from Tehran by Western news agency correspondents, the Iranian Army is fully staffed and its command is experiencing no shortage of draftees and volunteers. Consequently, making up big losses sustained during offensives would not present an insurmountable problem.

While the possibility and likelihood of such offensives is being discussed localized clashes continue at the front during which forward positions and both sides' border area population centers are subjected to artillery and rocket fire. The Iraqi Air Force periodically attacks shipping, especially tankers near the main oil terminal on Khark Island and the sea ports of Bandar-e Khomeyni and Bushehr. From time to time Iranian aircraft carry out raids on the oil terminal ports in southern Iraq.

The Iran-Iraq armed conflict has known periods of relative calm and periods of fierce, bloody fighting when hostilities have been stepped up not only on land but also in the air and at sea. It has been noted that any activity on the fronts or a hardening of the belligerents' positions is invariably accompanied by attempts on the part of the United States and some of its NATO allies to build up their military presence in the region. Tehran's threats to block the Strait of Hormuz which links the Persian Gulf with the Indian Ocean are most often used as the formal pretext for this. Although, incidentally, these threats have never yet been implemented. In order to intervene, Washington is ready also to snatch at any other action which could be made to look as if it presented a threat to oil deliveries from the Persian Gulf to Western countries.

Washington's actions presented a serious danger during the so-called "tanker war" which reached its peak in the spring and summer of this year. Let me recall that in retaliation for Iraqi air attacks on tankers heading for or leaving Iranian oil ports Iranian aircraft attacked a number of tankers bound for ports in Saudi Arabia and other states on the Arabian Peninsula. The already tense situation in the Persian Gulf area deteriorated further.

The Americans decided to take advantage of this situation. In the hope of extending the conflict, they took several courses of action. The target of their political and other pressure was Saudi Arabia. They tried in every way to incite this country to get involved in the war against Iran. For a time, when Saudi fighters shot down two Iranian military planes it seemed to Washington that its perfidious scheme had succeeded. U.S. officials, the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT reported, "hoped that this combat success would induce the Saudi leaders to change their traditionally very cautious approach" to the Iran-Iraq conflict. The Americans themselves, even more than the "combat success," were encouraging the Saudis to take rash steps. It is no secret that it was U.S. pilots controlling an AWACS system plane that guided the Saudi fighter planes to the Iranian targets. However, to Washington's annoyance, Riyadh decided to refrain from further steps which would lead to escalation of the conflict.

The dangerous incident involving the aircraft is only one of many actions aimed at the implementation of the Pentagon's interventionist plans in that troubled part of the world. Other steps of crude interference include U.S. attempts to foist an escort of U.S. warships on all shipping in the Persian Gulf and also the presence of a major U.S. naval grouping including one or two aircraft-carrier formations in the Gulf and the Arabian Sea, openly threatening Iran's security and encroaching on the sovereignty of other littoral countries.

"But the biggest misgivings," THE NEW YORK TIMES warns, "are caused by proposals constantly advanced by the United States for direct military intervention in the area." Readiness for this is confirmed in a top secret memorandum intended for only a handful of high-ranking U.S. political leaders which has been leaked. Revealing its essence, the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST writes about the possibility of military action being taken against Iran with "the active participation of U.S. forces to destroy targets on Iranian territory."

The Rapid Deployment Force and the specially created Central Command (CENTCOM), as it is known, are designed for incursion into the countries of the Persian Gulf. The punitive forces are wasting no time. They are elaborating and rehearsing plans for armed intervention. There have been reports in the press about major military maneuvers code-named Gallant Eagle-84 which were held in California in September and involved over 50,000 men. The objective was to rehearse operations in a terrain resembling in its natural condition the Near and the Middle East.

As the saying goes: Where the lion leads, the jackal feeds.... The British Conservatives are trying not to lag behind their senior transatlantic partner. They too, are preparing to build up their forces in the Persian Gulf Zone. Thus it is envisaged to send there five or six destroyers, ships of other classes, and a squadron of reconnaissance and fighter planes and even bombers. "Great Britain's plans with respect to a possible military intervention in the Persian Gulf area," the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN reports, "are being carefully coordinated with the United States."

A suitable pretext for direct military intervention in Washington and London's view would be an appeal to them for help from the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf. Such an appeal would inevitably have to be coupled with granting the foreign patrons access to Arab ports, airfields, and other important installations.

The Arabs have worked out what this means, and have realized that such a prospect would be tantamount to allowing a modern "Trojan horse" made across the ocean into their house. The U.S.-British "assistance" that is being pressed on them would inevitably turn into a neocolonialist, military yoke. At the conference of Persian Gulf Arab states' ministers of foreign affairs and defense which was held this month it was once again emphasized that they reject any foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the region.

These are some of the conclusions and lessons that can be drawn from the inordinately drawn out senseless bloodshed and the imperialist intrigues hatched around it. As for the Soviet Union, it invariably maintains a principled stance in favor of ending the Iran-Iraq armed conflict and resolving disputed questions by political means.

CSO: 1807/40

INTERNATIONAL

FOREIGN RADIOS BROADCASTING TO USSR CRITIQUED

Deutsche Welle

Minsk SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 5 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by E. Shevchik]

[Text] In the ideological sabotage of the imperialist states against the USSR and other socialist countries, radio propaganda is being employed in a continually wider manner and with openly aggressive aims. It is sufficient to say that at the present time, various "radio voices" broadcast from 230 to 240 hours daily in the languages of all the union republics of our country. The content of their programs is a clearly expressed militant anti-sovietism consistent with the framework of the Reagan "crusade" against socialism. The purpose of the articles being published is to show the true face of some of these radio stations.

1. To the Music of the Drum

For many years, a fragment from Ludwig van Beethoven's opera, "Fidelio," has been broadcast several times a day. The music lover sustaining such love for the immortal creation of the wonderful German composer is the West German radio station, "Deutsche Welle," one of the outposts of the psychological war in Europe. The fragment from "Fidelio" is its call signal.

"Deutsche Welle," this "free voice of a free people," as DER SPIEGEL calls it, while in reality it is a large scale diversionary propaganda center of West German reaction, began in May 1953 near Bremen, where one of the propaganda radio stations established by Goebbels existed during the time of the fascist "Third Reich."

The West German agency, DPA, has called the "Welle" one of the most powerful modern radio stations in the world. It occupies third place among similar radio sabotage centers, after "Voice of America" and BBC. 24 short wave radio transmitters, each with a 500 kilowatt capacity, were established near Munich by the FRG's federal postal service. Afterward, nine equally powerful transmitters were also equipped in the region of the Alps. As the newspaper, DIE ZEIT, wrote, these transmitters cost 3 million marks each and they consume as much electrical energy as is needed for a city with a population of 100,000 inhabitants.

"Deutsche Welle," together with the radio station, "German Radio," which also broadcasts to the socialist countries, litters the airwaves with its subversive broadcasts about 800 hours per week. On a daily basis, "Deutsche Welle" prepares and transmits 89 programs in 34 languages, including 10 languages of socialist countries. Tape recordings for other foreign radio stations are also prepared in its studios. The "Welle" has another task as well. On the ninth floor of its high rise building in Cologne, this radio station has a monitoring service which the West German newspaper, DIE SÜD-DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, has called an intelligence instrument and its head, a "chief spy."

Over 1,500 people are employed at "Deutsche Welle," 350 of whom are foreigners of 70 nationalities. The "Welle" is considered a "public" radio station "independent" of the government. Its activity is controlled by a supervisory council composed of 11 people. The "free" and "independent" station is financed by the FRG's ministry of internal affairs. It costs the state treasury about 250 million marks annually to support "Deutsche Welle" and "German Radio."

In November 1960, in accordance with a law on the establishment of governmental radio broadcasting, the goals of "Deutsche Welle" were defined as follows: "To give foreign radio listeners a full picture of the political, cultural and social life of West Germany and to explain the viewpoint of the FRG to them with regard to important international questions." In the "Welle's" handbook, it is claimed that the radio station does not conduct any propaganda and does not interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

But in reality, everything appears otherwise. The slanderous, instigative broadcasts of the radio station, its unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of other countries, have repeatedly provoked protests from their governments and the indignation of the world community.

"Deutsche Welle" showed its true face among similar radio stations during the wide scale propaganda aggression against Poland. The "radio voices" directed their efforts to coordinating the activities of anti-soviet forces in Poland and inciting them to a "mass movement of resistance." What was heard on the broadcasts of the diversionary radio stations at that time far exceeded the framework of slanderous propaganda. "Deutsche Welle," for example, gave the anti-socialist elements concrete, practical recommendations on methods of counter-revolutionary struggle against the socialist order, the state institutions, etc.

Analyzing the year's program of "Deutsche Welle's" broadcasts to the Soviet Union, a responsible employee of the FRG's ministry of foreign affairs, W. Schollwer, declared that out of 41 major items of material in this program, 7 broadcasts were devoted to imagined preparations by the Soviet Union for war, 8 discussed Soviet foreign policy in a distorted manner, 17 propagandized the views of various types of renegades and only one talked about the political life of the FRG.

In the law regarding "Deutsche Welle," it is indicated that it "must not give preference to any one political party." But despite these instructions, the radio station acts exclusively in the interests of the reactionary CDU/CSU block, whose ideological and political foundation is anti-communism and anti-sovietism. It is precisely its proteges who occupy the key positions at "Deutsche Welle." The West German newspaper, DIE WELT DER ARBEIT, has reported that a "mafia" from this block has entrenched itself at this radio center and that "it is impossible to encounter people close to other parties who occupy even a fifth or sixth level position" there.

"Deutsche Welle" obligingly gives its microphones to those who unconditionally support the dangerous aggressive course of the Washington administration, who strive to destroy the "horrible consequences of the Ostpolitik" and who speak out with gross attacks on the peace loving course of the Soviet Union and against the fulfillment of treaties concluded between the FRG and socialist states.

The real essence of "Deutsche Welle's" activity was openly revealed by its former director, W. Steigner. "Our ideas," he stated, "should be insinuated into the public life of communist states by every possible means, including skillful psychological methods, and not by cordiality and sympathy towards those whom we really hate." After such an unambiguous statement, is it surprising that in the broadcasts of the radio station there is no objective information about the Soviet Union, that in material about our country, the true state of affairs is usually grossly perverted, that there is a saturation of garbled facts, various idle fabrications and provocative rumors?

In this connection, it is not without interest to become acquainted with those who concoct this anti-soviet and other spiritual poison. According to a report in the newspaper, UNSERE ZEIT, the leading editorial posts at "Deutsche Welle" are still occupied by agents of the CDU/CSU "who execute the tasks of the most reactionary representatives of these parties." Here is how the newspaper, DIE DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG, characterizes the staff of the radio station: "It may be definitely said of the people who direct broadcasts to the USSR and other countries of Eastern Europe that they synthesize in themselves the qualities of intelligence agents and masters of psychological warfare." There are a good many former members of the Nazi party on the staff of the radio station, namely those who worked with Goebbels in the mass information media of Hitlerite Germany.

The former director of the radio station, W. Steigner, was at one time a review leader in one of the main headquarters of the "Hitlerjugend". During World War II, he was in fascist propaganda company 501 and was decorated for special services to the nazis. After the war, he was chief director of the diversionary radio station, "Freies Berlin," and in 1968 he came to the helm of "Deutsche Welle."

In 1972, the editorial board that prepared programs for the socialist countries was headed by the "outstanding expert on Eastern Europe," Bodo Kirsch, the same luckless correspondent who was thrown out of the Soviet

Union in disgrace at one time for his overly free handling of "facts" and shameless slander of Soviet reality. DER SPIEGEL wrote of Kirsch that he "occupies a permanent position of anti-bolshevism." In his book, "The Cold War, and What Next?," Kirsch "warns" the West "against the traps of peaceful coexistence offered by the Soviets."

The chief editor of "Deutsche Welle" is Dieter Jens, whose political views represent a "flexible variant" of anti-communism. The weekly, DIE ZEIT, wrote of his deputy, Franz Herr, that he "casts a shadow even on a black background." The head of "Deutsche Welle's" news desk, Eckerhard Genz, once occupied a leading position in the press of Hitlerite Germany. Former or current heralds of "Deutsche Welle" have similar biographies.

The "Eastern European Service," established at the radio station in 1961, widely utilizes the services of renegades and traitors who have emigrated from socialist countries. DIE WELT called particular attention to the fact that dissidents should be given unrestricted access to the microphones as often as possible in order to exert "their influence" on the state of affairs in socialist countries. It is not accidental that "Deutsche Welle" protects these sham "martyrs for truth." They are frequent guests of the radio station and their "statements," "appeals" and "letters," full of fierce hatred to everything Soviet, are heard in broadcasts.

Every sensible person has no doubt about the fact that the radio station, "Deutsche Welle," like its other "colleagues" that broadcast slander and disinformation on the turbid air waves, is a poisonous weapon of psychological warfare and a spiritual successor to Goebbels and his nazi henchmen. As its call signal, the alarming beat of war drums would be much more suitable than the melodic sounds of "Fidelio."

Voice of America

Minsk SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 7 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by E. Shevchik]

[Text] 2. With Maniacal Zeal

In the entrance of one of the gloomy buildings in the southwest part of the American capital, a black plate with raised white letters is attached, reading "Voice of America." Located here is one of "the most valuable instruments" of the USA's psychological war against the USSR and the other socialist countries, as well as against the whole of the communist and national liberation movement.

Judging by its publicity, this "voice" represents practically the whole of America and its people. But this is only a propagandistic trick intended for gullible and simple minded people. In reality, "Voice of America" is by no means the voice of honest, working America, but the mouthpiece of monopoly, American reaction and the most aggressive bourgeois circles, closely

connected with the military-industrial complex. This "voice" expresses and tries to vindicate its interests and policy. The radio station, officially under the jurisdiction of the USA Information Agency (USIA), is one of the chief instruments of the USA's ideological and political expansion abroad. It is no secret that all of its most important foreign broadcasts agree in all aspects with the Washington administration.

For more than 40 years, this most powerful radio sabotage center of American imperialism has been agitating the airwaves day and night. When "Voice of America" first came into existence, the program of its activity was widely publicized. It was indicated that this would be directed to "the strengthening of the atmosphere of trust in the free world... an open portrayal of America abroad... a demonstration of peaceful intentions." But Senator Mundt even then revealed quite openly the meaning of these "peaceful intentions." Speaking of the kind of "returns" expected from the broadcast "voice," he declared directly, "We consider that they (the Soviet listeners) should... sabotage the war industry and delay fulfillment of the five-year plan programs set up to increase production output in the areas of agriculture and industry..."

The past ten years have confirmed that "Voice of America" spares no efforts in this direction. It pursues the same anti-soviet policy today as well. This is how F. Nicolaides, the radio station's former deputy director, defines its tasks: "We must strive to destabilize the Soviet Union and its satellites, promoting discord among peoples and governments... We should try to drive a wedge between the leaders of the communist block countries in the form of discontent and suspicion. We must fan the flames of nationalism... and encourage the rebirth of religious feelings behind the iron curtain..."

"Voice of America" was first heard in Russian on 17 February 1947. From that time on, it has set the tone in implementing subversive propaganda activities against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and in poisoning the international atmosphere. The radio station's psychological sabotage activity acquired a particularly intensive and malicious character after the proclamation by the White House of the notorious "crusade" against communism. USIA Director Charles Wick, in one of his numerous interviews, stated directly that President Reagan wants "Voice of America" to assume new, aggressive goals in the area of propaganda with the ultimate aim of presenting the world with an image of a more muscular America.

"Voice of America" has a broad material and technical base at its disposal for its subversive propaganda activity. There are 23 studios and a central studio for broadcast recording at its principal complex in Washington. The radio station has more than 100 short and medium wave transmitters, as well as a great many relays, at all the key points on the planet. More than 30 of these carry out directional broadcasting to the socialist countries.

"Voice of America" also has mobile "landing" radio stations, which may be moved at any time, by air as well, to the required area of the globe.

The radio station's technical base is improved continually. New transmitters and relays are being put into operation and existing ones are being modernized in Sri Lanka, Botswana, the Philippines and Liberia.

K. Tomlinson, "Voice of America's" new director, speaking before senators at the end of 1982, stated that the American administration is developing "extensive plans for increasing the technical possibilities" of the radio station in order to "increase the quantity and improve the quality" of broadcasts to other countries. This involves the radio station's new (how many times already!) significant technical rearmament.

The radio station's budget is growing with incredible rapidity. In 1980, it amounted to 83 million dollars, in 1983 it grew to 250 million and in 1985 it will be increased again by 82.7 million dollars. Such lavish appropriations permit "the construction of a whole group of new transmitters and the placing into optimal condition" of those already existing, as Charles Wick, director of USIA, noted. The object of the five-year modernization program that has been implemented is "to ensure steady broadcasting to the whole world."

"Voice of America's" staff is very extensive: about 2,400 people are employed there. 800 of them are journalists and publicists - professional anti-communists and anti-soviets. With regard to their moral outlook, the Brazilian journalist, Arzemirow Feleiro, noted that "careerists and informers have acquired immense influence" at the radio station, "people who stoop to anything in their struggle for power." The American columnist, J. Anderson, does not have a better opinion of the "solid reputation" of the personnel of this "voice": "Its employees have wallowed in fights, drunkenness and nepotism." They also scurry around the world with official and diplomatic passports for "trustworthy and objective information."

Recruitment of new employees was conducted in order to strengthen the staff of the service of "Voice of America" that prepares and carries out broadcasts in the languages of the peoples of the USSR. THE WASHINGTON POST notes that this service is "the most important section at the radio station." A large scale purge was recently conducted there in order to determine the "loyalty" of employees to President Reagan and the policy of his administration. Those who were unable to accommodate themselves quickly to its new policy and who were "too soft on communism" were fired. "New, energetic professionals" came in to replace them.

In 1977, "Voice of America" was granted "almost total independence in the selection and broadcasting of news" and it was declared that the radio takes "personal responsibility for the content" of its programs. This meant that the radio station received a free hand - tactical "independence" - from the government and the maximum possibilities to broadcast the most unbridled propaganda against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, with the proviso that evaluations of one or another political event that was contained in its broadcasts ostensibly did not always reflect the official viewpoint of the government of the USA. "Voice of America" cooperates closely with the CIA and the radio station's employees are more often

than not its paid agents. On the other hand, trained CIA intelligence officers often occupy responsible positions at the radio center. At one time, Melvin Levitsky, a professional from Langley, who concealed his espionage activities with a diplomatic passport, was thrown out of Moscow. He was recently named as deputy director of the radio station. But such reciprocal connections are not hidden abroad. Charles Wick, head of USIA, under whose jurisdiction "Voice of America" comes, stated directly that his department "will cooperate with the State Department, the Pentagon and the CIA."

While continually augmenting its capacities, "Voice of America" is simultaneously improving the technology of radio propaganda as well. Various types of specialists and scholars participate in the preparation of programs. Broadcast materials are selected carefully; their range is wide and varied, taking various categories of radio listeners into account. International news, science and religion are assigned an important place and much attention is devoted to music, movies and sports. The purpose of such programs is to attract youth to "Voice of America" in order to cloud their consciousness with anti-communist myths.

Despite its widely publicized promises to disseminate objective information on world events and to state and explain official American policy and the character of American society and its institutions, "Voice of America" is engaged in completely different matters that are by no means so seemly. Since 1974, there has been sociological propaganda on "Voice of America", that is propaganda of the consumer way of life and the "delights of the free world." This "voice" strives to convince public opinion abroad of the "vitality of American moral, spiritual and cultural values." Even the English bourgeois newspaper, THE FINANCIAL TIMES, was forced to admit that "under President Reagan, 'Voice of America' has become no more than a cheap propaganda instrument. Its broadcasts are crammed with anti-soviet rhetoric and sermons on the advantages of the American way of life."

On the air, "Voice of America" characterizes American society not otherwise than as "the land of universal prosperity," "of true freedom," "of equal opportunities," etc. They try, by means of such stereotyped fireworks and big words and phrases, to convince listeners that an absolute paradise exists abroad, where the government cares only about democracy and universal well being. All this about a country where millions are unemployed and about 40 million vegetate beyond the "poverty line."

Although it devotes its chief attention to criticizing real socialism, "Voice of America" no less zealously defames the national liberation movement of peoples and the non-aligned movement, as well as all progressive forces that speak out against imperialism and its lengthening of the arms race, and for peace in the whole world.

The Reagan administration, which has conceived the idea of "leaving communism on the ash heap of history," has chosen radio aggression as almost the principal weapon for its "crusade." An important place in it has been assigned to "Voice of America" for the conducting of the most unbridled and

malicious anti-soviet propaganda. But regardless of how hard our class adversary may try, the truth surely opens a way through this tissue of lies and slander of bourgeois propaganda.

BBC East European Service

Minsk SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 9 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by E. Shevchik]

[Text] 3. The Mouthpiece of Anti-communism

In the system of English ideological institutions that are called upon to conduct propaganda activity, the British Broadcasting Corporation - BBC - indisputably plays first fiddle. It is a large scale, widely diversified and well equipped radio and television center.

BBC has a huge staff. About 26,000 employees with solid training and extensive work experience in the area of propaganda serve this gigantic ideological machine. People loyal to the government and who are very trustworthy are selected to work here.

Significant attention is devoted to broadcasting to foreign countries. Lies, slander and disinformation are disseminated in English and 38 foreign languages on short and middle waves almost 800 hours per week. 76 powerful transmitters and a great number of relay stations are at the disposal of the London radio. About three and a half thousand employees are engaged in BBC's foreign broadcasting.

The East European and Central European services prepare the programs for the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. BBC now occupies second place, after "Voice of America," among radio stations of the capitalist world broadcasting to the countries of the socialist community. BBC began regular broadcasts to the Soviet Union in March 1946. It is a noteworthy coincidence that in precisely that month and year, the prime minister of Great Britain, W. Churchill, proposed a new anti-communist "crusade" in the American city of Fulton.

There is perhaps not one radio station that devotes as much attention to self-glorification and self-advertisement as BBC. For decades, it has been trying to establish itself as the authority of "total objectivity" and "absolute independence."

Outwardly, certainly, everything appears respectable: the broadcasts are made in a calm, unobtrusive, sometimes even refined tone. The material is selected thoughtfully and subtly and, for that reason, is carefully filtered. An effort is made here to avoid harsh expressions and attacks which might provoke an undesirable reaction from one or another country.

But all this external respectability of the BBC collapses if attentive consideration is given to the content of its broadcasts, especially those directed to the Soviet Union. There is not even a whiff here of British "impartiality." It immediately becomes clear that behind the external gloss, the external probity and independence of this most refined source of bourgeois propaganda, an arrant anti-communism and anti-sovietism is concealed.

We should mention that BBC has not been a private radio company for a long time, as it was in the first years of its existence, but is actually a government monopoly. Its "independence" of government is simply an illusion. The radio corporation is part of the government apparatus and only functions under the cover screen of its "social" and "public" status.

As far as BBC's foreign broadcasting is concerned, it is totally controlled by the government, which determines the languages and duration of broadcast for the foreign audience. It also has many possibilities for exerting open and secret influence on the character of the treatment of particular events and on the content of programs that are transmitted.

The status of a "public corporation," with which BBC is invested, is highly advantageous for the government. On the one hand, it manages and controls the station's activity and implements its policy through it. On the other hand, "in critical situations," it can refer to the radio station's independence and divest itself of any responsibility for the station's slanderous broadcasts. In this way, the conducting of anti-communist subversive propaganda is facilitated.

Behind the scenes of the BBC stands its conductor, the ruling exploiter class of Great Britain, which has age-old practice in interference in the affairs of other countries and rich experience in propaganda sabotage. The corporation is the chief mouthpiece of the imperialist circles and the spokesman of those in whose hands economic, political and military power is concentrated. The hostility of Great Britain's reactionary circles to the Soviet Union and the socialist system is no secret to anyone. This is particularly apparent now, when the ruling circles of the country, following the USA, have entered on the path of confrontation with the socialist states and are departing more and more from the agreements and understandings of the recent past, founded on efforts toward stability and cooperation on the basis of peaceful coexistence. In the worst traditions of the "cold war," the English conservatives shout about the "communist threat," "Soviet expansionism," etc.

Everything that has been said about the ruling class of England is reflected as in a mirror by its chief mouthpiece - BBC. They have one and the same - anti-communist - approach to all social and political problems.

BBC tries first and foremost to exert influence in the USSR on the Soviet intelligentsia. The director of the East European service of this radio center, M. Leighty, stated openly at one time that the Soviet "technical intelligentsia is the most important sector of the audience" for his service.

BBC views as its goal the exerting of a corresponding - anti-communist - influence on leading Soviet workers, literary and artistic figures, scholars, professors, teachers and students and, through them, on the other sectors of the population as well. The information and propaganda services of NATO instruct the radio saboteurs to act in precisely this manner: "More attention should be given to those who form public opinion in Soviet Russia - writers, journalists, artists, film workers and teachers on all levels." But BBC, like other "radio voices" has begun to devote noticeably more attention to other categories of the Soviet Union's population too: to workers and peasants...

In order to attract attention to its broadcasts, the London radio assigns a significant place to cultural, scientific and artistic matters. Outwardly, these are apparently "unconnected with politics," but this is only at first glance. Many of these so-called "neutral themes" have a clear anti-communist direction.

In terms of intensiveness of radio broadcasting, BBC occupies second place after "Voice of America," but in terms of experience and refinement of anti-communist propaganda, it perhaps even surpasses it. In connection with England's financial difficulties, a number of services at the radio station have recently been reduced. This did not apply to the East European service, however; on the contrary, supplementary appropriations were made to it for the expansion of radio broadcasts.

BBC has various sources of financing. Its multi-million revenues come from both subscriber payments (about 94 percent of the total) and from state means. The corporation's treasury is also replenished by sales of its radio and television production in other countries. Foreign broadcasting, however, is financed completely by the government. More than 43 million pounds sterling is appropriated annually from the state budget for these purposes.

According to its official status, BBC only has the right to engage in ideological activity. It is not even permitted to broadcast commercial advertising. This has by no means prevented the corporation from entering into a close alliance with English intelligence - the "Secret Intelligence Service" (SIS). This is not the first decade in which their cooperation has been implemented, although it has been carefully concealed from the public. When reports of this appeared in the press and secret documents were published, the BBC tried in every possible way to disassociate itself from them.

The facts, however, undeniably attest to the sordid transactions between these two partners, which provide for joint participation in conducting subversive operations and ideological sabotage against the peoples of the socialist countries and against all the forces of social progress.

In one of the documents it is indicated that in case of necessity, the SIS may include "directed reports," i.e. lies and disinformation, in BBC's foreign broadcast transmissions. The SIS uses the radio station's channels for maintaining contacts with its agents abroad. It is shown in the documents

that there is an agreement with the BBC on transmission to the SIS of letters from its listeners in the socialist countries that are received at the corporation's address. The addresses of the letters' authors are also subject to transmission. The SIS, in turn, also does its partner a number of services. In particular, it gives the BBC materials received from its agents which may prove useful in the compilation of radio programs. English intelligence shows a great deal of interest in BBC's radio monitoring service.

Information obtained in this manner is further used for the preparation of foreign broadcast programs and for daily and weekly radio monitoring bulletins. Several government organizations, as well as secret services engaged in planning and conducting ideological sabotage against the socialist countries subscribe to these materials. In accordance with an agreement concluded between BBC and the CIA, they also cooperate in an exchange of "information."

There is an "audience research service" at BBC which scrupulously studies the effectiveness of radio propaganda and tries to establish, with respect to the London radio's broadcasts, who listens, when and for how long, as well as a great deal of other data. This service also maintains close contacts with English intelligence. The special services agents on the staff of the BBC feel comfortable under its roof. They are granted broad authority to collect information and fulfill other secret tasks connected with utilization of the radio's possibilities. There is reciprocal "job placement" among intelligence agents, for the purpose of fulfilling specific tasks, and the workers at the radio broadcasting corporation. In this way, a merging of the BBC apparatus and the Intelligence Service has occurred.

It is evident from what has been said that the pretext of "objectivity" and "independence" is needed by BBC in order to mask the subversive sabotage activity of this large scale state monopoly enterprise. The voice from foggy Albion is directing its efforts more and more actively to purposes which not only do not promote the strengthening of mutual understanding and trust among peoples, as well as of friendship and cooperation among them, but on the contrary, which sow discord and hatred, and undermine the peace and security of all mankind.

Religious Radio Stations

Minsk SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 12 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by E. Shevchik]

[Text] 4. The Soul Hunters

In the ideological struggle against real socialism, the imperialist reaction places high stakes on religion. This is no accident, for it is regarded as the most intelligible world outlook, especially for illiterate people. In

the West, a multitude of religious organizations, communities and sects have been engendered and millions of people are under their influence. There are a good many believers in our country too, where freedom of conscience and religion, like the right to conduct atheist propaganda, are guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR.

Taking this into account, the latter day "crusaders" are trying to utilize clerical anti-communism widely in their aims, to exert a constant ideological influence on Soviet believers, with the help of the church, to inveigle non-believers into the sphere of religion and arouse hostility in them to "impious" socialism, and to provoke them to unlawful and antisocial activity. Now, as never in the past, the clerical centers are actively involved in the ideological confrontation of the two social systems.

Those who particularly excel in "anathematizing" communism are the most reactionary circles of the Catholic and Protestant churches, Islam, and Judaism, and the leaders of the emigre Orthodox associations who try by every possible means to involve their flock in anti-communist activity. The established special services of the western countries, together with clerical centers of various kinds of "missions," "societies," "brotherhoods" and other religious-political associations of openly anti-soviet character serve these aims as well.

Among the numerous clerical anti-communist centers, considerable activity is displayed by the "Center for the Study of Religion and Communism" (Great Britain) - a constant supplier of slanderous materials for the bourgeois press, radio and television. An anti-communist policy is conducted by the "Center for the Study of the State of Religion and the Church in Closed Societies" (USA), the "Christian Eastern Mission" (FRG), the "Slavonic Mission" (Sweden) and "Faith in the Second World" (Switzerland). Using them as instruments in the struggle against communism, in the ideological stupefaction of the masses and often for intelligence and sabotage purposes, monopolistic capital gives them immense financial and technical resources. They have printed organs at their disposal and own many radio and television stations. "The Lord's servants" try, by means of contraband, to shower the socialist countries with hostile literature and use many other means of subversive activity.

Religious-political propaganda is now conducted through utilization of the most powerful technical means - radio, television and movies. In our time, a clergyman equipped with a microphone discusses religious and socio-political problems with millions of listeners in the most remote corners of the globe. Radio is officially recognized by the Vatican as a creation "pleasing to God" and it is utilized more and more widely for the propagandizing of reactionary views.

The volume of broadcasting by religious radio stations has increased recently by several times and comprises more than a thousand hours per week. To the Soviet Union alone, broadcasts are conducted by more than ten clerical radio centers: "Radio Vatican," "Radio Monte Carlo," "The Voice of the

Andes" and others. The number of transmissions by various Islamic radio stations broadcasting in the languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union has grown.

The tone of religious anti-communist activity is set by the Catholic church, which has accumulated rich experience in the course of the centuries in the stupefaction of the masses' consciousness. It is no accident that it possesses the reputation of being the "apostle of anti-communism." The Vatican journal, CIVILTA CATTOLICA, has written: "It is impossible to destroy communism by means of a political truncheon... The Catholic world must seek for ways of intensifying influence on the minds and souls of the workers." Catholic leaders have repeatedly emphasized the need to utilize further the immense possibilities of modern means of mass information for the purpose of intensifying religious propaganda.

A special commission on matters of radio, movies and television has been established at the Vatican and it is in charge of training preachers for appearances before microphones and movie and television cameras. The Vatican has the most extensive means of radio propaganda at its disposal. "Radio Vatican" is equipped with the last word in technology; its numerous transmitters, distributed over the whole world, transmit more than 70 programs of religious narcotic each day.

"Radio Vatican" devotes particular attention to the Soviet Union. The radio station's activity is constantly increased: new studios are built, equipped with the last word in technology, and ultra-modern powerful transmitters are put into operation.

The management of "Radio Vatican" and control over its programs is exercised by the Vatican's so-called "black guards" - the Jesuit fathers of the Catholic monastic order, the Society of Jesus, who have a monopoly over a significant part of the propaganda apparatus of Catholicism. It is characteristic that "Radio Vatican's" broadcasts in Russian and Ukrainian were begun on the day the Hitlerites attacked the Soviet Union - 22 June 1941. The papal throne hoped that the victory of fascism would open the doors to Vatican missionaries for the dissemination of Catholicism's spiritual influence and power over the whole territory of Russia.

In "Radio Vatican's" broadcasts, a great deal of time is devoted to so-called "church news" and stories about the history of the Catholic church; individual Christian dogmas and cult ceremonies are examined and church music is played. "Religion must be advertised like any other commodity," assert the leaders of the Society of Jesus. At the same time, they treat socio-political problems more and more frequently. They breathlessly extol the "spiritual values" of bourgeois society and the "free world." They comment on international events tendentiously and from imperialist positions; they deal with the situation of believers in socialist countries in a deliberately distorted manner.

In order to attract as wide as possible a circle of radio listeners, especially young people, "Radio Vatican," along with church music, also plays modern secular music performed by popular ensembles and singers. The Western radio stations at one time gave loud publicity to the rock opera, "Jesus Christ - Superstar."

The little journal, BOZHYM SHLYAKHAM ["on God's paths"], published in London by Belorussian nationalist clerics, hypocritically wrote that broadcasts by "Radio Vatican's" Belorussian service are called for ostensibly to bring "words of truth, science and Christianity, as well as needed information from religious, Belorussian and international life, over the air waves to our people, especially those in the fatherland." Through the irony of fate, this "sacred matter" was entrusted to such Jesuits as Father Goroshko. This Hitlerite myrmidon clearly displayed his exceptional abilities as an anti-soviet propagandist in his services to the fascist Reich. In the little Belorussian nationalist newspaper published by the occupiers in Baranovich, he was breathless with rapture over their "new order" and he abused and cursed the courageous people's avengers - the Soviet partisans.

"Radio Vatican" is indisputably the chief mouthpiece of clerical anti-communism, but by no means the only one. The Protestant centers have their own radio stations, as well as several purely political institutions, concealed under a religious cover. The world radio broadcasting organization has registered 40 such radio stations.

The voice of the evangelical "Far Eastern Radio Broadcasting Company" (DRK) is heard in 40 languages of the world, including Russian and Ukrainian. In official statements, the radio company's managers assert that it does not pursue any political aims, but is engaged exclusively in explaining the content of evangelical texts and giving talks on "the salvation of the soul." But this is only in word and in colorful brochures. There is perhaps not one religious radio center in the world, broadcasting to our country, in whose programs there is such inflation of the so-called "religious question in the USSR" and such exaggeration of the myth of "violation of the rights of believers" and "interference" by the Soviet state in the affairs of the churches, etc. In this sense, DRK is not an exception. Its broadcasts have a clearly expressed anti-soviet, anti-communist character.

On the opposite coast of the Pacific Ocean, in Quito, the capital of Ecuador, is located one of the oldest centers of religious propaganda - the Protestant radio station, "Voice of the Andes." Since 1941, it has been conducting evangelical sermons in Russian and other languages. Although "Voice of the Andes" avoids openly anti-soviet attacks, it still fulfills the "social demand" of imperialism by trying to arouse a negative attitude to the policy of the state among believers in the Soviet Union.

The evangelists of "Voice of the Andes" do not content themselves simply with radio sermons. All sorts of "gifts" are sent as contraband to the USSR: small calendars and leaflets, in order, by this means, to start a correspondence with Soviet radio listeners on whom their influence might be exerted.

"Our chief aim, our chief target is the Soviet Union and the communist block," admitted one of the managers of the religious radio station, "Monte Carlo," whose operating center is in Monaco. The radio station tries to influence various categories of listeners. For this reason, the programs are prepared in a differentiated manner: they are designed for preachers in evangelical communities, for women and even children. In programs for children, for example, stories, songs and poems are heard whose essence can be reduced to one thing: to love the Most High as one's savior.

Under the flag of religion, for example, the so-called "Slavonic Mission" has been operating as a well-kept secret for many years in Sweden. If the statements of its managers are believed, its calling is to turn the Slavic peoples once more to Christianity, which they have renounced. In reality, it is an especially anti-soviet organization used by the western special services in subversive activities against the USSR. With the aid of its emissaries, who travel in the socialist countries in the guise of "tourists," the "Slavonic Mission" tries to send literature into our country that is saturated in anti-soviet poison. The "Slavonic Mission" belongs to the "IBRA-Radio" broadcasting association, which transmits in 40 languages, including Russian. Their broadcasts encompass a significant territory in our country. Calls for the union of Christian churches in the "struggle with unbelief" are heard continually in their radio sermons. Basically, this "voice" is orientated to the most fanatical representatives of the Evangelical Christian Baptist Council of Churches and the so-called "extreme Pentecostals," all those who do not wish to recognize Soviet legislation on religious cults and do not agree to official registration of their communities in the organs of state power.

As a "means of international dialogue" with believers, such radio stations as "Voice of America," "Deutsche Welle," BBC and "Radio Liberty" are utilized. Aside from "reviews of religious social life" and broadcasts of divine services from places of worship, they splash out tubs of lies on the air about religious "persecution" in the USSR.

Acting presently in the role of "religious correspondent" for the radio station, "Voice of America," is the clerical extremist, Georgii Vins, who was thrown out of the USSR several years ago. At one time, together with his accomplices, he pushed his deceived co-religionists onto the criminal path of gross violation of Soviet legislation on religious cults. He was convicted by a Soviet court for his crime. Now he heads the so-called foreign representation of the Evangelical Christian Baptist Council of Churches.

On BBC, "theological talks" are given by Vladimir Rodzyanko, grandson of the same M.V. Rodzyanko who was president of the 3rd and 4th State Dumas in tsarist Russia and leader of the right-wing monarchist land-owners' party of Octoberists. In 1981, his descendant, Vladimir Rodzyanko, was named Bishop of San Francisco and West Germany, but even after this, he did not break his connections with BBC. He gives anti-atheist polemical speeches every week, as well as statements of an anti-soviet character.

Well, that is how the "soul hunters," arrayed in the garb of "divine love of humanity," pour water on the mill of world reaction with their radio sermons over the air.

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CSO: 1807/8

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

'NUCLEAR-CAPABLE MISSILES' FOR PAKISTAN--New Delhi 9 October TASS--Pakistan and the West German company Otrag recently concluded a secret deal under which Pakistan will receive a major shipment of medium-range nuclear-capable missiles, the India press agency reports. Otrag, which some time ago helped the racist South African regime to acquire missiles, will also build a plant to assemble components for West German-made missiles. At present Pakistan is pressing ahead with a programme to develop nuclear weapons. Technology and equipment for the programme have been supplied by NATO countries, the main backers of Islamabad's nuclear ambitions, the news agency stresses. [Text] [LD090954 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 9 Oct 84]

AFRO-ASIAN WRITER VISIT--Comrade Inamdzhani Usmankhodzhaev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, today received (Alex Laguman), secretary general of the Afro-Asian Writers Union. During their friendly talk, the guest was briefed on the work being carried out by the republic's toilers, who are realizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and who are preparing to mark the 60th anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbek Communist Party in the way the occasion deserves to be observed. Sarvar Azimov, first secretary of the Union of Writers of Uzbek SSR, was present at the meeting. [Excerpts] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 19 Sep 84 GF]

UZBEK AID TO DRA--The Uzbek SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources said that a decision has been reached for further upgrading technical cooperation between Uzbekistan and the DRA in constructing water installations. The decision has been taken during the meeting of the Soviet-DRA committee for technical and economic cooperation in Kabul. The construction of a number of water installations has been planned in Balkh, Ghazni, and Qandahar provinces. The constructions of canals, irrigation installations, and water reservoirs is helping the development of DRA agriculture. Uzbek irrigation experts have been giving technical aid to Afghanistan in the planning, construction, and operation of water installations for more than 25 years. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 8 Oct 84 GF]

ARAB TRADE UNIONISTS IN KAZAKHSTAN--A delegation from the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, headed by chief of the section for general communications of the International Confederation, Mohammed al'-Hatib (Syria), has been in Alma-Ata for several days. Delegation members from Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Syria and Tunisia were participants in the joint Soviet-Arab trade union seminar which took place in Moscow. Chairman of the Lebanese Printers' Trade Union Tanus Andreus praised the labor of the Kazakhstan's capital's inhabitants and thanked the USSR workers for their "steadfast solidarity and support of the just cause of the Arab peoples." [Excerpts] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 84 p 3]

CSO: 1807/47

REGIONAL

DEMIRCHYAN ADDRESSES KOMSOMOL AT PLENUM

GF171432 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 25 Sep 84 pp 1-3

["Excerpts" of speech delivered by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum in Yerevan on 22 September]

[Text] Comrades: As is known to you, in his speech at the May meeting of the all-army Komsomol organizations secretaries, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, drew our attention to the task of further enhancing all the activities of the Komsomol, the style, form, and methods of its work, and augmenting its role in the communist education of youths. He particularly stressed the importance of constantly improving the party control over the Komsomol. The CPSU Central Committee resolution on the further improvement of the party control over the Komsomol and the enhancement of its role in the communist education of youths is considered to be the concrete program of the activity of the party and Komsomol organizations.

It was said in the resolution that the CPSU proceeds from the fact that the party control over the youths movement has always been and is the major guarantee for the revolutionary continuity of the generations in the socialist society and a guarantee for the ideology and efficient and creative activity of the Komsomol. Namely, under party control the Komsomol continued its glorious march, lived, worked, and struggled holding aloft the Leninist style and offered all its ardent heart to the realization of the legacy of the immortal leader and to the creative ideas of communism, thus gaining the love and respect of the people.

Being loyal to the victorious ideas of great Lenin, the Komsomol and youths have always been there where the party needed them and where young hands and warm hearts were required. They are continuing with honor the work of the previous generations and are making the most active contribution to the development of economy, science, and culture; they are striving enthusiastically to solve the most important tasks facing the country, and are adding with their selfless labor new bright pages in the chronicle of the Komsomol glory. The Armenian Komsomol, which includes in its ranks over 600,000 persons, is a part of the progressive boundaries of the communist construction. As an acknowledged leader of the republic's youth, it is carrying out

versatile work on the communist education of the rising generation and on the mobilization of the forces of the young workers for implementing the party's great designs and for fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The Komsomol and the youth in all spheres of life activity come forward as a great conscious and creative force and are actively participating in the solution of the economic, social, cultural, and political tasks facing the republic. It is enough to say that today about half of those working in the republic's national economy are young people. It is a pleasure that our youth declare themselves with further work and achievements in the factories, fields and farms, construction sites, and scientific laboratories, and in developing popular education and culture. Over 400,000 young men and women, and 6,289 Komsomol and youth production collectives in the republic, kept within the bounds of the patriotic movement under the slogan "the 11th Five-Year Plan--urgent labor, consciousness, initiative, and creativity of the youth," are actively participating in the socialist emulation for the overfulfillment of the 1984 planned tasks and the 5-year plan as a whole and for the adequate response to the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. The Komsomol organizations are sponsoring 43 major projects of the 11th Five-Year Plan which were declared to be vital Komsomol constructions.

The republic's Komsomol is making its contribution to the rural and irrigation constructions in the non-chernozem zone of the RSFSR and to the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad, the main gas pipeline in Tyumen Oblast, the central rayons of the country's European part, Urengoy, Pomari, and Uzhgorod and to the implementation of the food and energy programs. The participation of the Komsomol and the youth in the republic's social and political life, in the control over the economic and cultural construction, and in the administration of state affairs remains more fruitful. A total of 9,266 young people elected by the people as deputies of the local soviets, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet are successfully fulfilling their pledges.

With its versatile activity the republic's Komsomol organization is actively contributing to the education of the new man and to the development of high ideological and moral qualities and an active life-style of the rising generation, and is struggling so that the young people in the ranks of the USSR All-Union Komsomol could constitute a big school of political and civilian formation and could grow up as strong patriots and internationalists who are always prepared to defend the Soviet motherland, the ideology of our society, and the work of the party and people.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee highly assesses the contribution of the republic's Komsomol to the solution of the heavy versatile tasks of the communist construction and to the purposeful and persistent work of the Komsomol organizations for fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The work of and care for the Komsomol have always been the major attention of the republic's party organizations, its Central Committee, the city and

rayon committees, and the primary organizations, which are persistently involved in the questions of increasing the effectiveness, enriching the contents, improving the forms and methods of the party control over the Komsomol, and consolidating the organizational-political system of the Komsomol organizations.

After the 26th CPSU Congress over 350 communists were recommended to work in the Komsomol. During the same period about 120 Komsomol activists were promoted to responsible party, soviet, trade union, and economic work. This is known.

Positive experience of the party control over the activity of the Komsomol organization was accumulated by Yerevan, Leninakan, and Kirovakan party gorkoms, and Artik, Akhuryan, Goris, Ekhegnadzor, Kafan, Sisiyan, Pazdan, and other party raykoms. These are periodically discussing the questions related to the work of the Komsomol. In solving the priority economic-political tasks, they accurately determine the place of the Komsomol organizations with regard to the specific work, assign responsible work to them, and help them to fulfill this work.

The experience accumulated by Sisian Rayon party organization in the control over the Komsomol deserve attention. The party raykom regularly discusses the various questions concerning the activity of the Komsomol organizations. Effective and concrete solution are being made which will task the primary party and Komsomol organizations to educate the youths in the spirit of love of labor, organization, and discipline, and to broadly draw the young men and women into the solution of the socioeconomic development tasks facing the rayon in the spirit of active participation in the social-political life. Only in the last 3 years, 386 young men and women were sent to work here in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, of whom 210 were sent to livestock farms. And it is natural that the rayon's Komsomols are leading in socialist emulation and many of them are showing a style of selfless labor and are constantly achieving high indicators.

We have many enterprises, farms, and institutions whose party organizations have improved control over the activity of the Komsomol. We note with satisfaction the skillful control over the Komsomol by the party organizations of the associations Armelektrosvet, Masis, the Leninakan textile combine, the hosiery association, the Kirovakan factory Aftogenmash, the Razdanmash, the Zangezur brass molybdenum combine, the Yerevan scientific research institute of mathematical machines, the Ergromstroy trust, the Kolkhoz Imeni Dzerzhinskiy in Anyiskiy Rayon, the Verin Artashad farms in Artashad Rayon, the Charentsavan motor transport association, the state university, the polytechnical institute, the Yerevan schools Imeni Krupskoy and Gogol, and many other collectives. In these collectives the communists are actively supporting and participating in the undertaking of Komsomols and are constantly handling the problem of the youth.

At the same time, as was noted in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the tasks for enhancing progressive socialism and for consolidating the antagonism of the two world system demand further improvement of the party

control over the Komsomol, education of the rising generation with all forces, and activation of its participation in the socialist construction. Comrade K.U. Chernenko said in his speech: We are sure that the contribution of the Leninist Komsomol to the development of the country will grow and increase. I can further say that in working out plans for the coming 5 years and up to the beginning of the coming century we calculate, to a considerable extent, namely on manual skilled, on the daring thoughts and labor conscience of the present youth. In fact, those who are now in the Komsomol are supposed to carry out the major work for fulfilling the plans.

The novelty and range of the tasks facing our society demand the improvement of the forms and methods of the Komsomol activity. They should constantly develop, fill new contents, give space for creativeness, mobilize the youth to what is new and to count on the age qualities of the youth, their standard of education, and their interests and inclination for any kind of activity, and should not disperse their growing material and moral requirements. In brief, all of the work should be carried out in such a way to ensure the constant versatile progress of the youth. We recall the Leninist idea that the youth should develop so successfully that by the time of the maturity of the next phase of the revolution they can prove to be fully involved in their tasks.

On the basis of the demands of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee resolution and the directions and findings contained in the speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko the republic's party organization should raise the level of and enhance the work with the Komsomol, consolidate the party control over the Komsomol, and increase the effectiveness of the activity of all the branches of the Armenian Komsomol in the communist education of youths.

The major task of the Komsomol is to persistently support and develop the labor and social-political activity of the youth, to involve itself with all forces in the difficult, multiplanned work which the party considers as an improvement to the progressive socialism, and to educate the young people in the spirit of the utter devotion to communism and to the worthy citizens of the Soviet society. The Komsomol organizations should direct the youth to concrete works and to the struggle for fulfilling the communist construction tasks specified by the party and for further economic, social, and cultural progress of the republic and the country. The present major task is to transform the national economy into the main intensive course of development and to increase its effectiveness.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution tasked the Komsomol committees and organizations to concentrate the forces of the youth on the major directions of the intensification of the production output, scientific and technical progress, and complex automation, on the development of electrical and atomic energy, on the creation and introduction of new major kinds of materials, equipment, and technology, and on the mastering of economic methods of management. To verify all this successfully is, of course, possible only when the young working people in every sphere of the national economy are prepared for such heavy work and are armed with the necessary deep knowledge, and when they are comprehensively and professionally skillful.

This is why, at the present time, preparing and raising the level of the qualification of the young working cadres, experts, and all workers is considered to be the most urgent matter. Comrades, in general, it is necessary for us to tackle, in a radically different way, the question of preparing and raising the qualification of the cadres and to examine this matter widely in both party and state manners. In order to make confident steps of progress in material production, science, and culture, it is necessary to improve the preparation of cadres and to ensure their growth in qualifications and to prepare them for the fulfillment of the intensive tasks of development, and if you wish, on the account of the demands of the approaching 21st century.

This demands the improvement of our work in secondary and high schools and in the production sites. Our most important work is to arm every young man with deep knowledge to the level of the latest achievements of science and technology and to create conditions for acquisition of high professional qualifications and for constant improvement. To organize production on the basis of the latest word in science and technology and to introduce what is new and progressive are the tasks which the party has specified for the present time. And this opens for the young people, indeed, unprecedented capabilities to display their talents and capacities. Of course, our youth are growing up in an era of scientific and technical revolution, and they are a generation being formed under the influence of this revolution. Naturally, they are the cubs of an era with wider scientific and technical views.

However, this does not at all mean that the way has become easier for preparing the youth for independent labor with the necessary qualification. On the contrary, now, with the conditions of high technical equipment of production and sophisticated technology, it is necessary as never before to have a well-thought-out and accurately functioning system for the deep preparation and improvement of the qualifications of young workers and experts of the national economy, without which we cannot think about the real steps of progress. That is why it is necessary to augment the responsibility of these cadres and to have control over this work.

It is very important that the leaders of the ministries and departments, enterprises, associations, institutions, and organizations and all labor collectives and their party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations regularly concentrate their attention on the question of preparing and improving the professional qualifications of the workers of all levels and objectively involve themselves in all aspects of this work, always remembering that with this work begins the struggle for high effectiveness, productivity, quality, and economizing. Now, over 150,000 young scientists and experts, of which about 120,000 are member of the USSR All-Union Komsomol, are working in the republic in the various fields of science and production.

The party and Komsomol committees and organizations are required to involve themselves in the question of increasing the contribution of young scientists, engineers, constructors, technologists, and all other experts to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the expansion and renovation of the technical rearmament of the republic's production potential, and

the achievement of higher boundaries in labor productivity and in the technical level and quality, to develop in them a vital interest in everything new and progressive, and to create and reveal horizons for developing the national economy.

To orientate the youths for solving these problems it is necessary, first, that the youth deeply show a feeling of responsibility for their exceptionally important mission in ensuring the transformation of the national economy into a qualitatively new era of development. They must always remember that the specified perspectives of further growth of the republic's economy depends, to a considerable extent, on their creative energy and labor enthusiasm. This requires the improvement of the organization, consolidation of discipline in production sites, responsibility, self-discipline, initiative, and activity of every young worker, kolkhozes, expert, and employee. This requires us to constantly study, study, study, study to work and understand, and decide how much to work and how long to rest.

Every day the party, trade union, and Komsomol committees and organizations should take care of the wide participation of the young workers in the socialist emulation, in the development of the movement of the Komsomol-youth collectives, and in the wide dissemination of the contract brigade system of labor.

It is important to say that the republic's youths as a whole are actively attracted to socialist emulation. However, regrettably, there are some enterprises and organizations which are not counting on the peculiarity of the participation of young workers and are forgetting that the young men and women with long labor service cannot compete equally with cadre workers and that it is necessary for them to have a certain system for emulation results, which if taken into account would not only achieve production indicators, but also dynamic growth. Among others, the absence of such an approach often leads to the fact that it is noted that the Komsomol and young workers in the individual enterprises achieve success in socialist emulation at a rate four to five times less than that achieved by the senior colleagues. In fact, the young worker sensitively perceives the evaluation of the collective.

It would have been useful if the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee and Trade Unions Council, jointly with the ministries, departments, associations, enterprises, and organizations, more concretely engaged themselves in the manner of increasing the effectiveness of the socialist emulation among the youths and envisaged the relevant recommendations. The Komsomol organizations should participate most actively in the reduction of losses in working time, in the consolidation of the labor discipline, and in the reduction of the fluctuation of labor manpower. Without the stable, highly organized, and disciplined labor collectives we will not be able to solve the heavy and complicated production questions. It is possible to more effectively improve education work in the stable collectives.

However, the creation of stable collectives is being very much harassed by the fluctuation of cadres, which is particularly high among the young workers. Study shows that by increasing the labor length of service and improving qualifications the number decreases of workers who leave the enterprises for personal reasons. The young worker is trying to join the factory where there is a high level of production, where there are better conditions for professional growth, where there is no work overload, and where the worker can rationally use the working time and better work.

Our economic and technical leaders of the enterprises and associations should think seriously about these questions. The plenum today should charge these leaders with the task of raising the level of the organization of production and labor at every working place, reducing the fluctuation of young cadres, and persistently consolidating the discipline in the labor collectives. Every young man coming to work should understand that all conditions for fully valuable labor and creativeness have been created for him and that all perspectives for raising his qualifications and promotion are open for him.

We have many enterprises and party and Komsomol organizations which seriously care about raising the qualifications of young workers. At an accounting-electoral meeting of one of the Armelektromash workshop party organizations held in the past few days in my presence the secretary of the Komsomol organization suggested the following: It seems feasible to organize labor in such a way that yearly every young worker could raise his qualifications at least one rank. This is the real affair and should be supported everywhere and widely disseminated in the republic.

The party gorkoms and raykoms and the party and Komsomol organizations should support these questions with strong control and should show constant care for the ideological and moral training and professional growth of the youngsters. Comrades, it is known that the entry of the young man into the working collective still does not qualify him as fully adapted to the glorious traditions of the working class. In order to formulate the character of the contemporary worker it is necessary to comprehensively make use of the heroic history of the working class and the professional and practical experience of the working cadres and the movement of the teachers. The young worker grows up near the master teachers and learn from them not only the art of the profession and secrets of the skill, but also the quality of the Soviet worker, for whom selfless and honest labor for the sake of the homeland represents the meaning of life.

The party draws our attention to the necessity of economizing all kinds of resources and effectively utilizing all the available potential. It is necessary that every young man closely understand this situation and know that much depends on him personally and that he is obliged to become a zealous master who is capable of rationally and most effectively using equipment and raw materials. It is impossible to become a good worker and a good citizen without showing consideration for the national property.

In addition, the party committees and organizations are required to persistently augment the responsibility of the leaders of the enterprises,

organizations, ministries, and departments for the educational aftereffects of the economic activity.

It follows to decisively improve here and there the attitude of the individual economists toward the enthusiasm of youngsters and toward the formal solution of the youth problems in production. It is impossible to accept the fact that the youth in some enterprises do not trust modern technology and that some of the educated and professionally prepared young workers and experts are not mastering their job. It is necessary to create in all organizations, as required by the party, common conditions to create the necessary conditions in every enterprise, kolkhoz, sovkhov, and scientific institution for highly productive and highly qualitative work, very valuable recreation facilities for the youths, their active participation in the solution of all the questions of production development and in production control, and to open wide space for the initiatives of the youth.

I would like to stress, in particular, the great role belonging to the Komsomol and youth in the fulfillment of the good program and in the development of agriculture. It is necessary to have in farms labor-loving young hands, youngsters' energy, initiative, and highly qualified experts with various specializations. In this connection an important significance is the question of consolidating the youth in farms. Concrete measures have been taken in the republic in recent years to solve this question. Great work is being carried out for improving the living conditions in farms. More beautiful kolkhoz and sovkhov settlements are being established and more projects for improving living conditions are being carried out. Much work is being carried out for the recreation of the rural workers. All this has positive influence on the production and on the consolidation of cadres.

Regrettably, in the individual rayons and in many farms the absence of attention to the solution of the problems of youth, the low level of labor and production organization, and the tardy and inadequate solution to the social and cultural development questions lead to the migration of the youth.

The problem of ensuring experts at farms is a vital one. There are many agricultural experts in the republic, but they are still inadequate in some kolkhozes and sovkhovs. This is resulting from the dereliction of the organizational and economic and educational character. Owing to the absence of the effective control from the side of the rayon party, soviet, and Komsomol organs and primary organizations, many kolkhozes and sovkhovs are showing irresponsibility in using the young experts at their disposal. Really, can we accept a deficit in experts when 30 percent of the graduates of the VUZ's who studied at the expense of the farms' means are not working now in their specializations?

Today, at the central committee plenum we consider it necessary to draw the attention of the rayon party, soviet, and komsomol organizations to the importance of improving the rural preparation of experts coming from the VUZ's. A number of rayons have not taken effective measures for fulfilling the decision of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee on this

question. Owing to the insufficiency of experts, school-leavers in the popular education and agricultural fields in Krasnosel', Stepanavan, Gukasyan, Amasiyesk, Talin, Tumanyan, Gurar, and a number of other rayons were not sent to the VUZ's in accordance with the places allocated to them.

We should not accept the fact that some young experts who received higher or secondary specialized education [word indistinct] exploit every opportunity not to leave for their work according to their distribution and in the first months quit at the production sites, school classes, clinics, etc. Such conduct deserves the most severe punishment and such experts should be dealt with strictly. The questions of consolidating the youth in the farms and preparing experts of different profiles of the national economy and rationally utilizing these experts are questions of state importance. They should be solved with the joint forces of the party, soviet, Komsomol, and economic organs.

To create all the necessary conditions for the efficient and creative work and highly effective labor of the young experts is the task which is now facing the leaders and the party and Komsomol organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhoses and other organizations and enterprises of the agroindustrial complex. The Komsomol should take the most active part in the verification of the economic and social-cultural development plans of the rural rayons, especially in the mountainous rayons and foothills, to mobilize the forces of the youths for carrying out the projects of production significance and for constructing houses, schools, kindergartens, clinics, clubs, cultural houses, restaurants, shops and consumer services enterprises. Briefly, they should actively engage themselves in the creation of anything that would ensure the development of the production and social infrastructure of the farms.

Generally speaking, it is particularly necessary that our youth become more interested in and more widely engage in construction affairs, and show a feeling of deep responsibility for their labor and for the high quality in this marvelous sphere of human activity. Everything that arises now will remain in action for a long-long time. In fact, what has been established by us is not only for the present generation. This distinctive transformation of the present labor and creativeness is a message to the future and an inheritance of the production line, by which generations will judge our skill, ability to construct, talents, taste, and definitely our patriotism.

For this reason it is necessary to construct everywhere, in the city and in the village, and to construct so that the coming generations, with a feeling of recognition, remember the present constructors, youth, Komsomols, so that they admire and defend the installations and with pride continue the splendid traditions of national architecture and construction are we enriched.

The slogans of the activity of the republic's Komsomol is to accelerate the scientific-technical progress, to enhance the technology and organization of production, high labor productivity and quality, effective use of the equipment, transport, technology, every hectare of land, every cubic meter of water, every ton of materials and fuel, and every kilowatt-hour of

electrical energy, and to master the economic methods of management. To control the Komsomol successfully means to direct and assist it in its work and to concentrate all forces on the major directions of the intensification of the production output. Irrespective of the questions tackled by the Komsomol its major task remains the communist education of the youth.

The growth of the range of and the complication of the communist construction tasks and the unprecedented aggravation of the ideological struggle in the international arena put the question of educating the rising generation in the forefront. It follows to bear in mind, in the first place, that an anti-communist campaign and a fierce psychological war are launched against this question. The class enemy is counting on the ideological and moral disarmament of the youth and is striving to inculcate on them a virus of want and money-grubbing, social passiveness, and indifference toward the objectives of our society.

Guided by the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the party Komsomol organizations and committee are required to persistently enhance ideological-educational work among the youth and to conduct it in a wide area and to cover all the spheres, in which the character of the young man is formed. It is necessary to persistently form in all the young people a Marxist-Leninist outlook, class self-consciousness, and irreconcilability to bourgeois ideology, to care for the improvement of their political culture and ideological values and vigilance, and to develop in the youth an organic desire to master modern knowledge and to actively to draw them into the creative activity and into the solution of the key tasks of our society's development.

It follows to enhance the system of Komsomol political training and economic education, which includes over 360,000 young men and women. In fact, it is not a secret that the theoretical and methodical level of many political schools is still low and that the conducted Komsomol political studies do not always conform with the growing demands of the youths and that the Komsomol organizations care for the quantitative indicators and forget about the quality of the studies. The party and Komsomol committee and organizations and the leaders of the labor collectives should know well the demands of the young people and their interests and plans and the progress of work in the sites and steadily raise the level of youth education and select the most effective forms and methods with them.

To agitate the young man, to affect his brain and heart, and to induce him to active social activity is an honorable mission of all those who are working with the youths. The important part of the work with youth should constantly belong to the education of the young men and women in the spirit of the proletariat and socialist internationalism and the friendship and fraternity of the USSR peoples. The activity of the party and Komsomol committees and organizations in this direction should be furthered so that every young man can deeply understand that the great historical significance of the friendship among the Soviet peoples for the development of Soviet Armenia and the unseverable Leninist fraternity of all our nations and nationalities are the inexhaustible sources of the flourishing and well-being of the Soviet country.

The young men and women should know well the chronicles of the Russian-Armenian fraternity, maintain this priceless property of our people through the long march of history, and wage with the Russian people joint struggle for a new work and for the construction of socialism. Being the heirs and continuers of this ancient fraternity they should deeply master the Russian language--the language of communication in the Soviet family, which represents for our people a language of moral relationship with the great Russian people.

The rising generation should absorb from the early years the high ideals of the friendship among peoples and internationalism and patriotism. The noble "grains" of upbringing cultivated in the soul of the child remain in man throughout his life. For this reason, important are the persistence and purposefulness of the educational process in all stages of the character formation, beginning from the preschool and junior school stage. For this purpose, it is necessary to improve the control over the activity of the organizations of the young Leninists and to fully use their great educational potential. It is necessary to carry out an interesting ideological and emotional pioneer work in every detachment and to develop in the pioneers firm bases of the new correct attitude toward life in the spirit of the October Revolution. And here, a lot of work belongs to the Komsomol.

The party and Komsomol committees and organizations are then required to further consolidate the military patriotic education of the youth and to persistently foster in them a feeling of love for the homeland, high political and class vigilance, and constant preparedness to defend the socialist motherland. In military-patriotic education it follows to widely make use of the preparations for celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

It is very important to foster in every young man an immunity against the anti-Soviet and anti-communist imperialist propaganda and to prepare him to actively uphold our ideological concepts and to take his cues in the stream of information from the class positions. The improvement of the counter-propagandistic work in the contemporary conditions remains one of our urgent tasks.

Comrades, the republic's Komsomol have much glorious work in this regard. Against the background of the bright and pithy, saturated and creative work in the life of our young contemporaries, one still can see among a specific part of the youth, labor and social passiveness, recidivism, relapse of narrow-minded psychology, dependency, violation of the rules of the socialist country, irresponsibility, thriftlessness, and other negative practices. The party and Komsomol committees and organizations are necessarily required to direct the forces of the Komsomol to the active struggle against these practices and to raise the effectiveness of the ideological-moral and labor education.

We should strive to make every young man deeply understand that labor has been and will remain the criterion of the dignity and prestige of any member in the socialist society. The class self-consciousness is created and the civil integrity is founded in labor. Without this the active and vital

position of the young man in meaningless. We have many young men and women who remain outside collectives for a long time after the completion of schools and the failure to join the VUZ's. Among them, regrettably, there are many Komsomols. The presence of Komsomols among these people arouses serious anxiety.

In recent years much work has been carried out in the republic for preventing anti-social deed and rules violations among the youths, especially by those who are under age. However, regrettably, we still could not completely eradicate the crimes among them. Some of the teenagers who are not covered by the educational work are behaving badly and are violating order. Painfully, a considerable number of the teenager crimes are committed by the attendants of the general educational schools. The work in the system of the professional and technical schools in this regard is particularly unsatisfactory.

The serious shortcomings and absence of a persistence in the educational work of the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations of the services spheres can be clarified by the fact that there is a low level of work in this regard and that there are still miscalculations, extortion in services, rudeness, and negligence. Much work is to be carried out by the law enforcement organs and partly by the Internal Affairs Ministry organs, which are required to wage constant struggle against the negative practices, ensure a standard social order and to defend the rights and interests of the citizens, which are protected by the law and the interests of the state and popular organizations.

It is understood that the fulfillment of these responsible tasks decisively depends on the ideological conviction, political maturity, organization, discipline, and high professional and moral qualities of the organs of the Internal Affairs Ministry, especially the youth. That is why here the continuous active educational consolidation of the party and Komsomol organizations is necessary. Study shows that the low effectiveness of the educational work basically results from the fact that the educational work is not being consolidated by the measures of economic, social, and organizational character and that there is a lack of purpose in its plans and that it often represents a mechanical composition of the mass-political measures in the collective.

The party and Komsomol committees and organizations should more persistently verify the demands of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum on the achievement of the unity of the ideological, organizational, and economic work in every labor collective, in every rayon, and in every city.

The party committees are required to regularly review the reports and information on the questions of the education of the party, Soviet, trade Union, and Komsomol organizations, law enforcement organs, the commissions in charge of the affairs of those who are under age, and the economic leaders, persistently raise the level of the measures taken to prevent anti-social deeds and law violation by the youths and to activate the activity of the comrades' courts, the voluntary popular detachments, the law enforcement bases, and the operative Komsomol detachments, and to create a state of intolerance to the antipode of the Soviet lifestyle and our morals.

The party committees and organizations and the local soviets should themselves improve the Komsomol and help it to activate the atheistic and anti-religious propaganda among the youths and develop in the young men and women a materialistic point of view and to introduce new socialist rites. Regrettably, little work is still being carried out in many of our cities and rayons for introducing Soviet rites. Practically, ceremonial registration of newborn children is not being made. The rites of marriage ceremonial registration are organized in Yerevan at the youth palace, where not more than 1,000 marriages are registered yearly. In many places there is absolutely no registration. In addition, there are many signs of child baptism and marriage ceremonies in churches.

It is bad that the individual Komsomol committees and organizations are not struggling against the facts of the emergence of religious rites among the youth. Moreover, some youth by mistake consider these rites to be traditions. Regrettably, the party committees do not react to this with the required firmness. It is necessary to clearly and accurately realize that traditions may be different--backward traditions, conservative, and new democratic traditions.

The Armenian Komsomol Central Committee and the Komsomol committees are, hence, required to persistently introduce socialist rites and traditions and to take the initiative in enriching the new content of the democratic traditions and ceremonies of our people. And for confirming the rites of socialist marriages, let us say, it is not necessary to wait until special palaces are built, although we are planning to achieve such programs.

At the same time, it is necessary to eliminate decisively religious traditions. The party and Komsomol committees and organizations and the local soviets should activate the atheistic work and conduct it more persistently, taking into account the real religious situation with regard to both worship and sects. The atheistic education should be concrete, active, and effective.

The vital work of the Komsomol is considered to be the practical participation in the implementation of the school reform plans. At the May plenum of the Central Committee, we dwelled at length on the tasks of the party and Komsomol organs and organizations in this field, and perhaps it is necessary to repeat that.

In the republic, as in the country, many measures have already been taken in this direction. Evaluating the work of the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations of the educational institutions for implementing the decisions of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it is necessary to note now that this work is not being carried out actively and persistently everywhere. Many schools and polytechnical institutions, as in previous years, are not appropriately ensuring the unity of the training and educational process, are not taking care of the tangible problem in labor education and professional orientation, and often do not take effective and purposeful measures on mass-political education.

The pedagogical collectives and Komsomol organizations should wage a persistent and active struggle against negligence, indifference, idleness, needy attitudes, blind movement toward the Western mode, and other negative practices conducted by some students. The Armenian Komsomol Central Committee and the republic's Education Ministry and the State Committee for vocational and technical education should widely spread the positive experience in the ideological, labor, internationalistic, and military-patriotic education of students accumulated by all our schools and vocational and technical institutions.

On the basis of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the party committees, the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee, the local Komsomol organs, the primary party, and Komsomol organizations of schools, technical schools and vocational and technical institutions should constantly further augment the role of the Komsomol organizations in the life of the educational institutions, in the development in every student of a need for deep study of the Marxist-Leninist theory, party policy, mastering of the chosen specialization, and preparedness to work where the homeland needs. The Komsomol organizations should be a reliable support for the pedagogical collectives in improving the quality of the training-educational process and in the labor and professional preparation of students.

The Komsomol organizations of the VUZ's are offering a versatile assistance to the party organizations and to the professors and teachers collectives in training and educating students. However, what provokes serious concern is that the percentage of low and unsatisfactory marks is still high in the VUZ's and that about 1,000 students are dismissed from the educational institutes every year. We still have many students who from time to time take part or do not take part at all in the sports contests and olympics, who do not address meetings, and who do not fulfill the social assignments. This is the result of the so-called "gross" approach to the educational work which can still find its place in the work of the Komsomol committees. In the individual Komsomol organizations, the student remains an object of individual [word indistinct] only when he makes some kind of fault, when he is passive and indifferent, when he studies inadequately, and when he does not pay attention to organization.

The success in the education of the contemporary citizen and in the preparation of good experts will remain great if every student and Komsomol deeply understand that the good and excellent training and the active participation in the social work are his duty and are a major commitment for the member of the all-union Komsomol. The intercourse between some professors and teachers and students outside the classroom is still inadequate. They only occasionally visit student boarding houses. Educational work in a number of boarding houses is substituted for by formal measures and there are shortcomings in the cultural and welfare facilities. The most serious attention should be paid to all these questions.

A large and responsible part of the Komsomol work belongs to the students movement. It is necessary to stress that the participation of future experts in the labor and social-political life of the country has proved its effectiveness.

Physical culture and sports play an important role in the formation of the versatile developed character. Much work is being carried out in the republic for developing physical culture, and of course we have achieved much in this field. At the same time, much work has to be done for expanding physical culture and sports in rural areas. This is necessitated by the fact that only one-third of the men called up for military service can pass the required standards of the slogan "prepared for labor and defense." We have already said that the majority of our children do not know how to swim.

To achieve mass sports, it is necessary, first, to fully use the many available sports bases we have. Following that, we should, in the course of the coming two 5-year plan periods, set up concrete program for consolidating the material and technical base of physical culture and sports in the republic. For this can solve the following task: To create in the coming few years a great number of swimming pools to fully solve the problem of teaching young men and women how to swim.

The party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs and organizations should work with more active interest to create city and rayon sports collectives and sports clubs in the inhabited areas. The experience of the first city cultural and sports collective in Abovyan shows that the correct organization of the collective's projects allow for coordinating the forces and for boosting the quality level of cultural and sports work. The experience of Kirovakan, where there are 12 clubs already operating, also shows that we have much capability for improving the work on the physical education of the rising generation in the inhabited areas.

In the solution to the questions related to the upbringing, education, labor, living conditions, recreation, and health protection of the youth, an important role belongs to the Soviets who should organize their work in this regard on the basis of the demands of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the question we are discussing now.

Be actively participating in the third labor semester, the republic's students are making tangible contributions to the fulfillment of the economic and social development plans. Their great social-political and cultural-mass work among the local population also deserves praise.

At the same time, there are shortcomings in the organization of the work of the student construction detachments. These detachments are not always well organized and disciplined. The individual economic organizations in many occasions violate the contractual pledges on the enrollment of student detachments, on the placing of these detachments, and on the maintenance of a labor front for them. It is necessary that the party committees and organizations augment the responsibility of the ministries and departments, leaders of the enterprises and associations, and all organizations in this regard.

The Komsomol committees should organize their ideological work in such a way so that the ideological-political base of the youth could organically

harmonize with the labor, moral, and aesthetic education and should comprehensively improve the process of training and (the) social activity), as well as the organization of spare time. The spare time of the youth is an important part of the ideological-educational work. When we speak about the necessity of paying the greatest attention to the spare time of youths, we mean that the organization of the spare time of youth should actively contribute to their ideological enrichment and physical development and to the solution of their high cultural questions and aesthetic taste and to the achievement of better culture. But, regrettably, we still notice slight approaches to this question here and there. They are organizing some empty, entertaining, and often noisy facilities and they consider that work on the organization of the spare time of the young men and women. [as received]

It is necessary to add accuracy and purposefulness to every measure, to use in the best way the capabilities created for the spare time of the youth, and to radically enhance the discotheques, youth cafes, cultural and recreation parks, and other useful facilities. It is necessary that these become places for mutual cultural enrichment, interesting meetings and discussions, and closed places for idlers and tipsiness. At the same time, we should not spare efforts to organize a struggle against alcoholism, especially among the young people. It is true that we do not have sobering stations, but this does not mean that we do not have alcoholics. It is particularly intolerable to see drunk youths around cafes with young women sitting around and smoking. It must be said that smoking among women has increased in recent years. This phenomenon should be curtailed with well-thought-out educational work. A woman who smokes ignores the traditions of our polite family and forgets that smoking affects her as a mother.

Generally speaking, in educational work we should always use our good family traditions--the traditions of sensitiveness, cordiality, politeness, culture, and respect for elders. Some youngsters do not follow these traditions. We stress that the good traditions should be followed first by the elders, from whom the youngsters learn. The elders should watch their conduct in front of youngsters whether at home, at work, at meetings, or in social places, and should remember that the youths can learn from them what is good as well as what is bad. Restraint in front of people is also a tradition of our family and our people.

It should be absolutely clear to all of us that the weak party control from the party organization means that organization does not pay attention to the activity of the Komsomol and that the Komsomol organization is not working properly.

Improving control over the Komsomol, the party committees should absolutely verify the demands of the party on the constant intercourse between the party, soviet, and economic leaders and the youth and the active participation of all communists in the education of the rising generation. Regrettably, we have some individual leading workers who are not interested in the work with youth and who do not participate in the Komsomol meetings and arrangements. Comrad's, this is not allowed. Such leaders should be firmly brought to task. The leader should be there where the youth are working, studying, and resting to discuss with them the urgent matters.

The party gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations should eradicate the existing shortcomings and constantly assist the Komsomol organizations in normalizing the friendly work among the members of the youth union, should wage decisive struggle against [word indistinct], be more engaged in the everyday affairs, and direct their major effort to the work with the youth directly in the labor collectives and in the inhabited areas.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution draws the attention to the fact that the Komsomol organs in sites are slowly improving the styles and methods of their activity and are allowing concrete shortcomings in the work with the Komsomol cadres. The Komsomol organizations do not always effectively use the available capabilities affecting the young people and strive to solve new tasks with routine steps and means.

The on-going criticism fully applies to the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee and to the gorkoms and raykoms of the republic's Komsomol. There are many shortcomings in the activity of the republic's Komsomol Central Committee with regard to control over the Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms and primary Komsomol organizations. Some Komsomol committees still take great interests in adopting many decisions, substituting the urgent organizational work with something written on papers.

It is known that the republic's Komsomols, in recent years, came up with a number of good undertakings and initiatives which should be widespread. Many leading Komsomol workers are not committed to their places and are not always adequately aware of the work situation in the primary Komsomol organizations. This leads to the absence of their response to the shortcomings in their activity and to the emerging problems and concern. Here appears the vital words of V.I. Lenin that our slogan should be "less control, more practical work," that is, less general argument and more facts and verified facts which show on what, under which conditions, and how far we are moving forward, or are not moving, or are moving backward.

At the all-army meeting of the secretaries of the Komsomol organizations Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: The maximum degree of conviction, comradely attention, and practical assistance are the obligatory demands for the style of the party control over the youth organizations. Namely, on basis of this approach the CPSU Central Committee resolution has emerged.

It was noted in the CPSU Central Committee resolution that the party control over the Komsomol should have a well-planned and systematic character and should achieve an active and purposeful activity of all branches of the youth union. It is important to constantly tackle the social and ideological processes which concern the youth, to regularly analyze them, and to help the Komsomol organizations select the major directions and the more effective forms of labor. It is necessary to have more confidence in the Komsomol.

"To have control over the Komsomol means to help it to solve youth problems, with which only one Komsomol organization cannot cope. I mean before

anything the social problems. In the education of the youth as well as in all ideological work outstanding success can only be achieved when such education leans on the well-thought out socioeconomic policy," noted Comrade K.U. Chernenko. The CPSU demands the creation of conditions so that the Komsomol can fully use its wide authority in administering the state and public affairs. All the urgent questions of training, labor, living conditions, and recreation of the youth should certainly be solved with the direct participation of the Komsomol. The CPSU Central Committee has stressed that the further improvement of the education of the rising generation should be regarded as the most important party, state, and popular affair, bearing in mind that this question is a question related to the achievement of our homeland's future.

Generally, positively evaluating the work carried out by the party committees and organizations in this important field, it follows, at the same time, to note that there are many party committees and organizations in the republic in which educational work with youth still does not satisfy the contemporary demands of the party. Study shows that the discussion of the questions on the control over the Komsomol and communist education of youth in the individual party raykoms and in a number of primary party organizations are not conducted even now on the basis of the study of the real situation in working places. Often reports are heard without deep analysis of the various sides of the party and Komsomol work among the youths. The decisions made on the activity of the Komsomol often fix the blunders and omissions by the Komsomol organizations and do not contain an accurate program of activity, ways, and methods of solving the tasks facing these organizations.

The individual party raykoms do not investigate as required the styles and methods of the activity of the rayon Komsomol organizations, do not involve themselves consistently in the education and professional promotion of the Komsomol cadres and preparation of their reserves, and do not augment the responsibility of the party organizations for enhancing control over the Komsomol. The raykom party of the rayon Imeni Kamo, for example, does not react adequately to the need of the primary party organizations to the progress of work in the Komsomol organizations and to the educational work among the youth. It has weak control over their fulfillment of the decisions of the party and soviet organs on the improvements of the conditions of life, work, and recreation of the young generation. There are many problems in the work of the rayon Komsomol organization. There is a low level of discipline and organization in the individual Komsomol organizations and some youth are not actively participating in the struggle for fulfilling the economic and social development plans.

The Armenian Komsomol Central Committee should ensure that the republic's Komsomol organization maintains control over the implementation of the resolutions of the party and higher Komsomol organs and also over private decisions, augment the responsibility of cadres in this regard, and consolidate the executive discipline. It is necessary to decisively seek out the reasons why the adopted decisions are not consolidated with organizational work in the working places.

The Komsomol committees and organizations should decisively free themselves from the enthusiasm of taking a wide range of measures with the participation of hundreds and thousands of people while neglecting the concrete, laborious, every day work for organizing the adopted decisions. In their work they should be guided by the Leninist saying that what is most important is to lead forward the preparation and training of youth. The further improvements demands work for enhancing the selection, placing, and training of Komsomol cadres. Generally, owing to the attention of the party organs and primary party organizations, an efficient aktiv capable of solving the assigned tasks successfully has been established in the republic's Komsomol organization. However, there are shortcomings in the selection and placing of cadres working in the Komsomol. A number of party and Komsomol organizations are weak in dealing with this question. Unprepared people still continue to be involved in responsible work and the youth collectives are not using their authority.

The organizational party work department and the other departments of the Armenian Communist Party and the gorkoms and raykoms should consider the work with the Komsomol cadres as a major task for consolidating the activity of the Komsomol. It is necessary to examine, using the maximum attention, the situation of work with the Komsomol cadres and to take all measures jointly with the Komsomol organs so that the Komsomol organizations could practice their authority in leading the youth. They should decisively seek any kind of indifference to work and any kind of abuse.

The first duty of the party committees and organizations and all of us is to consistently improve the party control over the Komsomol, to augment their role in the communist education of the youths, and to do everything so that all the young men and women may be armed with high ideological and moral qualities, such as communist conviction, social activity, love of labor, self-discipline, responsibility and all work, culture, nobility in relations with the family, collective, and society, respect for the law, and ability to overcome the emerging difficulties.

The plenum should oblige all the party and Komsomol committees, and the Komsomol organizations of the ministries, departments, enterprises, construction sites, farms and educational institutions in the republic to work out an accurate program for implementing the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the further improvement of the party control over the Komsomol and on the augmenting of its role in the communist education of youth and to do everything for the consistent fulfillment of the emerging tasks.

Comrades, this is not allowed. The party committees are obliged to be fully involved in the consolidation of the state planning discipline and to augment the responsibility of the primary party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and leaders who are responsible for foiling the plans of the enterprises and associations. We said many times, and today we repeat once again, that every enterprise in the republic should fulfill the plans for the production of trade products, both in volume and nomenclature, and ensure the complete fulfillment of the contractual pledges.

In spite of the fulfillment of the plans for producing and selling to the state livestock products and individual kinds of agricultural products, the situation in the farms remains tense. The late spring and the lingering drought inflicted heavy losses on agriculture, especially on grain and fodder production. The growth rates of production and selling of milk were lowered. But here, with the good and highly organized work, we can minimize the losses.

Now it is necessary to direct all forces to the harvest without losses and to ensure the reliable storing and rational processing of the crops in the lowest possible time. We have to do everything to accumulate the maximum possible quantity of fodder, to devote special attention to economic and highly effective use of the private and purchased fodders, to ensure the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the production and selling to the state of livestock products, and to successfully conduct winter hibernation. It is necessary to carry out autumn field work at the required agrotechnical rates.

Comrades, the most important task now is to successfully complete the last economic year of the 11th Five-Year Plan period. We should ensure the complete fulfillment of the 5-year plan and to exceed with a number of major indicators the specified boundaries. For this, we have all the objective capabilities. This can be corroborated by the results of developing the national economy during the past years.

During the first 8 months of 1984 the republic's industrial workers fulfilled the plans and socialist pledges. The growth of production output totaled 6 percent. Labor productivity further increased by 1.3 percent and the prime cost of the industrial products, according to 7-month results, decreased by 0.76 percent.

At the same time, shortcomings can be observed. Many enterprises still are not coping with the planned tasks and, as we said before, are not coping with the socialist pledges. There are many associations and enterprises which are not fulfilling the plans of production and trade products and the tasks for increasing labor productivity.

Our major task should be the improvement of capital construction. By consolidating the positive tendencies in work the constructors should more decisively eliminate the shortcomings and maximize the use of the available reserves for accelerating the rates of work and improving the quality of construction.

The party gorkoms and raykoms and the corresponding ministries and departments should achieve practical measures for consolidating the work of the construction organization and should concentrate the forces and means for fulfilling the 1984 tasks for commissioning the production capacities, houses, and facilities for improving the living conditions. The leaders of the contract ministries should consolidate the organizational activity directly at the construction sites and augment the responsibility of the directing organs. The success in work depends largely on the well-coordinated

and friendly work of the contract ministries, consumer ministries, suppliers of material resources, and the collectives of the construction organizations. It is necessary that the Armenian Council of Ministers and the Central Committee skillfully coordinate this work.

The trade workers should ensure not only the fulfillment of the trade turnover plans, but also the fulfillment of the additional tasks.

Briefly, all the labor collectives, their leaders, and the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations should deeply and critically analyze the progress in fulfilling their production plans and socialist pledges and should take effective measures in order to fulfill what we spoke about. The fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole depends on how we will complete the current economic year and on how successfully we begin the last year of the 5-year plan period. The commitment to the fulfillment of all that is assigned to us, the high level of organization and discipline and the high productive labor are the factors which ensure verification of the economic and political tasks facing us. We are sure that the communists, the Komsomol, the youth as usual will remain at the head of the ranks in this regard.

Comrades, the task assigned to the Komsomol by the party are dictated by life and by the urgent need for developing the Soviet society, which is vitally interested in bringing up such youth who, as was noted by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, do not hesitate and do not bow to the burden of historical responsibility for the fate of the country and for the fate of socialism and peace, and who are able not only to skillfully assimilate the experience of the elder generations, but also to enrich their private achievements.

The concrete ways for verifying the assigned tasks should be thoroughly examined at the currently held accounting-electoral meetings in the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations. For this it is necessary to deeply analyze the existing tendencies, critically evaluate what has been done, discover the shortcomings, and to specify practical steps for eliminating them, and further increase the effectiveness and improve the styles, forms, and methods of work with the youths and all the communist education work.

Firmly rallying around the mother Leninist party, the Komsomol and Armenian youths, like all Soviet young men and women, warmly support and unanimously adopt the party's wise domestic and foreign policy. With their full patriotism they will strive to make their adequate contribution to the implementation of the far-reaching program of communist work assigned to them and will devote all their energy and knowledge to consolidation of the economic and defensive might of our beloved homeland.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee that, by consistently and persistently verifying the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the republic's party organization will do everything so that the rising generation will grow up ideologically, morally hardened, labor loving, and utterly devoted to the party and people and prepared to defend the gains of socialism and their great homeland. [thunderous applause]

REGIONAL

BASHKIR OBKOM CHIEF ON DEVELOPMENT OF 'MULTINATIONAL CULTURE'

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 84 p 2

[Interview with First Secretary M. Shakirov of the Bashkir CPSU Obkom by correspondents A. Zinov'yev and G. Melikyants; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Midkhat Zakirovich, the most interesting events are constantly taking place in our intellectual life -- days devoted to literature and art, an exchange of exhibitions between the republics, various "readings", and public holidays, for example, holidays to celebrate the harvest. This and many other things have become commonplace, even customary, we do not even take special note of the fact that the international character of Soviet culture manifests itself in similar facts of our life, facts that are taken for granted. Meanwhile, frequently repeated in our vast country they reflect a new reality -- a socialist, and subsequently also international existence of Soviet nations and nationalities. The mutual influence and mutual enrichment of national cultures are becoming more comprehensive and profound. There are more and more common traits in the spiritual make-up of the Soviet people...

[Answer] I would first like to bring attention to the words of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko: "The Leninist friendship of the peoples of the USSR was forged under the most difficult ordeals. And such a friendship, as we know it, is all the stronger for the fact that it unites without depriving anyone of their individuality, but creating in each people inexhaustible forces and a firm confidence in the future".

Therefore, we are proud: Soviet Bashkortostan is in the first group of 10 oblasts and republics of the Russian Federation with respect to the volume of industrial and agricultural production. We ship various products to all corners of the Soviet Union. The economic potential of the republic grows consistently, and, consequently, so does its contribution to the common national economic system of the country. This is today. But before the war 93 percent of capital investments in the development of industry in Bashkir came from all-Union funds. But it is not just a matter of enormous means. Not even for a minute do we forget that the work of numerous production collectives in Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, and the whole country has gone into each ton of oil processed by us, each machine tool and engine manufactured by us, and each ton of grain harvested by us.

The Marxist-Leninist treatment of the problem of development in this or that nation or nationality cannot help but take this into account. There is nothing more anti-scientific and anti-historical than to present this process as the result of the efforts of only one of them. In this case, indisputable, but one-sided, tidy examples, as though characterizing love for one's native people and their culture, can acquire distorted forms of national narrow-mindedness. On the contrary, emphasis should be placed on a clarification of the contribution of the great Russian people and all the peoples of our country to the economic and cultural growth of the multinational Fatherland and on the impossibility of an isolated existence for any social community under the conditions of socialism and the modern scientific-technical revolution. The necessity of thoroughly researching the problem of national relations and forming an international consciousness is given special emphasis in a recently adopted resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the participation of leading personnel of the Estonian SSR in political-educational work among workers. The development of socialist nations including the perfection of something originally national and unique in them -- is above all and primarily due to the growth of something all-Soviet and international in their life and spiritual make-up. That which enables an increasingly closer coexistence.

[Question] In talking about a socialist culture, Lunacharskiy, the first people's commissar of education, predicted that it would be "the greatest unifying factor in the greatest diversity". In creating or borrowing various types and forms of art and literature and developing them on their own national soil, today's artists of all nations have also imparted to them their own national peculiarities. But, moreover, their best works not only reflected the spiritual flowering of their own nation, but they are also of international significance and possess traits common to all mankind.

[Answer] Of course. The art of socialist nations is not just a mere continuation of their former national achievements, but a new level in the development of the culture of any given nation and in the enhancement of its international essence. As a rule, we take note of a two-sided phenomenon that is very valuable for us: the introduction of the workers of the republic to the best artistic achievements of fraternal peoples and the further development of their own culture by taking advantage of the spiritual experience of others. On the whole, it seems to me that such great achievements of multinational Soviet literature as "Long, Long Childhood" by M. Karim, "White Steamship" and "Halt in a Snow Storm" by Ch. Aytmatov, "The Summits Do Not Sleep" by A. Keshokov, and "Blood and Sweat" by A. Nurpeisov came into being precisely at the crossroads of polyglot and multinational traditions.

Of the new forms of culture among our people I will touch upon the theater, in particular. The trend to enrich the art of national theater by themes of an international and humanist nature was most intelligibly manifested in the tragedy by Mustay Karim entitled "Do Not Throw Fire, Prometheus!" and in his political farce "A Horse for the Dictator!". It is no accident that they have been a success not only here, but in Moscow, Leningrad, and the other fraternal republics. One cannot help but see in this a high degree of professionalism and an expression of the great advance of the spiritual culture of the nation. It is not easy for us, for example, to attend a performance at the Academic Thea-

ter imeni M. Gafur'. Shows there are produced with a simultaneous translation into Russian, and the theater is always full. A recent tour to Moscow played to full houses. And after returning from the capital city, the theater traveled around the Bashkir Transurals.

[Question] Such a phenomenon is also significant: the songs of composers from all the fraternal republics are being performed on the stages of our theaters. Television, film, and touring artists have helped to bring an end to "cultural provincialism". Days devoted to literature and the arts and exchanges of delegations from various cultural organizations have become traditional. What does all this produce, what are the fruits of such encounters?

[Answer] A group of amateur performers just returned from a festival of folk music in Vilnius. The Bashkir ASSR was represented there along with Belorussia, Georgia, Latvia, and Moldavia. Is it necessary to say how such an important competition enriches and brings people closer together? And in recent years we have played host to creative collectives from Moscow and Leningrad, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan, Kara-Kalpak ASSR, Yakut ASSR, Chuvash ASSR, and Gornyy Altay. Add to this joint publications, exchanges of touring artists...

The invitation extended to Pifkat Israfilov, chief director of our academic theater of drama, to direct a production of a "Long, Long Childhood" at the Central Children's Theater in Moscow was also a unique form of recognition. This was an original work and not just a repetition of a famous theater performance. In turn, Leningrad Director Roman Tikhomirov directed a production of the new opera "Ambassadors of the Urals" by Zagir Ismagilov in Ufa, and Yaroslav Voshchak from Minsk directed "Don Carlos". What does this produce? Contacts, friendship, and common interests. And also -- a comprehension of another culture.

[Question] Let us approach this subject from yet another direction. The nature and the level of the renewal of national cultures are affected by comprehensive changes in their more conservative sector -- public aesthetics and services. What important advances can, in your view, be observed in this area?

[Answer] Public aesthetics and services, representing a unifying factor in a world of diversity, including a national diversity, also serve to create a life that is richer in content. Indeed, the pre-revolutionary village is a thing of the past. Lifestyles in the village have changed radically, population centers are provided with public services and utilities, construction materials and the method of construction itself are completely different. But, nevertheless, the architectural and planning principles of country estates characteristic of the national architecture are being increasingly taken into account in local design planning and construction. Modern, quality housing units, which, however, are being given national traits, are now being erected in the villages: for example, a high socle [base], carved door casings, pediments, elements of a balcony, gates... A new settlement for construction workers and future operators of the Bashkirskaya Agidel' Nuclear Power Plant is being built in the northwest part of the republic. Along with multistory apartment units, provisions have been made for cottages of the country estate

type, in which national motifs will also be used in their finishing work and appearance.

It is very important that the most progressive and democratic components be preserved in public aesthetics. The sparkling and happy "Sabantuy", "The Send-Off of Winter", and "Festival of a Goose Wing" have, indeed, become favorites, popular, and colorful. There is a renewed interest in such folkloric musical instruments as the kuray, kubyz, tal'yanka, and the dombra and in folk choreography.

[Question] A national creative work is also developing today in this new turn of events: it is also feeling the effect of the international traits of contemporary life. The socialist transformations of life have changed the vision of the world by national craftsmen. Their works are already enriching industrial art and the expressive means of industrial aesthetics. However, here and there one hears about the loss and dilution of the tradition of decorative and applied art "in the melting pot" and about the lack of interest in the handicraft industry. Fortunately, the situation seems to be different in Bashkir ASSR?

[Answer] We have tried to strengthen the ties between national craftsmen and industrial arts and enterprises producing artistic products. Today, for example, the art of making jewelry, the manufacture of musical folk instruments and decorative fabrics for clothing, and the finishing of carved utensils are being developed on an industrial base without depriving them of their own originality. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the artistic handicraft industry gave new impetus to the renewal and development of the best traditions of creative folk art. The traditions of creative folk art are being researched by art critics, ethnographers, and artists and are being extensively used in the souvenir and light industries. More than 500 types of products worth 17 million rubles are produced annually at the Agidel' Order of People's Friendship Artistic Association. Folk motifs are also being used in the design of buildings. This becomes readily apparent in visiting the Palace of Culture for petroleum workers in Ufa or the monument to Salavat Yulayev.

[Question] The Latin culture was a cultivation of the people and the land. Can it be said in the narrow sense of culture that it is work for the development of man, education, the "cultivation" of man?

[Answer] In the narrow sense -- yes, one can say this. But, in general, culture is not reduced to any definite system of positive knowledge. Rather, it is a multiplicity of values, standards, principles, and traditions. In real life they represent a complex fusion.

[Question] The task is to achieve a high level of durability in this fusion. For example, to make literature a requirement of the soul and to influence a person's world-outlook through them is much more difficult than to train a person to regularly attend studies at a national university of culture. But this is imperative. It is one thing when a person goes, let us say, to the theater simply to become familiar with the content of a play, and another -- in order to experience something, to become excited...

[Answer] Culture is when moral enrichment becomes a natural necessity. I am a party worker, and it seems to me that everything is important for the development of culture, but primary and more important than anything else is the education of the educators. This relates, in the first place, to managers of any rank, which was even emphasized in a recent resolution of the CPSU Central Committee. Both production as well as creative achievements in this case depend on directors and managers -- above all, on educators. But not everyone comes by this attribute naturally, so to speak, they must be assisted in the mastery of the theoretical and systematic foundations of education. The active membership of the party, on the whole, is made up of highly educated people who love and understand the arts. They try to have more frequent meetings with people in the arts, receive them as respected guests, and to share urgent if not even painful questions. These are not just pleasant, but also mutually enriching encounters, and are not at all conducted in a didactic form.

The education of artists is no less important. A permanent seminar of the creative intelligentsia has been a part of the activities of our CPSU obkom for many years. It should be said that the audience is grateful and is interested in obtaining specific knowledge about daily public work. Meetings with writer-publicists have become a regular event in the obkom before the commencement of the harvest season. We provide these comrades with the addresses and surnames of farm workers -- heroes of the harvest. Then articles appear in the newspapers, including critical notes and essays. And with time their observations and newly gleaned knowledge find a response even in the major works.

The novel "Sabantuy" by Tayfur Sagitov, for example, was written as the result of such a "social demand" -- in it are reflected the events of an unprecedented drought in 1975 when the advantages of our system and the Soviet way of life were convincingly manifested in the struggle with the elements, and the same also applies to T. Tagirov's and R. Israfilov's play "Galiya", which is about faithfulness to duty, the Fatherland, and love. One of the discussions held in the obkom became the subject of Nazhib Asanbayev's play "Red Pasha", which is being presented in the 1984 competition for the State Prize. It is about Karim Khakimov, the first Soviet diplomat in the Middle East.

Naturally, it is not necessary that a writer write a treatise on production technology. Literature is a study of human behavior. But it is imperative to write something about contemporary man, and he is evaluated by his own qualities in his own community. His work, professionalism, concerns are also moral categories. This is precisely how the question is posed in the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

[Question] "The new man," emphasized Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the plenum, "is not just a remote ideal, but also a reality of our day..."

[Answer] Yes, and our people, particularly the young, are in need of forms to imitate, which embody the nobleness of life's goals, ideological conviction, a love of work, and courage. There is no need to invent such heroes, they are

next door. They are not at all "fabricated by mass party propaganda", as American "Sovietologist" R. Mathewson tries to prove. His lie can be seen with the naked eye. Heroes are created by life, and in this lies the truth of our art -- Soviet, multinational, and for the most part international.

10576

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REGIONAL

STRENGTHENING WORK DISCIPLINE IN TURKMEN SSR DISCUSSED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 9 Sep 84 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Strengthening Labor Discipline"]

[Text] The decree of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions on 28 July 1983 says that ispolkoms of local soviets must raise the responsibility of managers of enterprises, organizations, establishments, and their subdivisions for the state of labor discipline and cadre turnover. An important direction in work to strengthen socialist labor discipline is increasing the role of labor collectives, and making effective use of the rights granted to them. Local soviet organs should be focusing their attention on questions of organizing consumer service for the working people directly in production facilities, creating integrated medical points, and so forth.

Ispolkoms have also been given the task of increasing the role of local organs of labor and bureaus for people's job placement in the effort to make rational use of labor resources, find rapid job placement for citizens, and cut down cadre turnover.

All this was talked over at a meeting of the ispolkom of the Mary Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies, which discussed the answer of the Mary Rayispolkom concerning the improvement of labor discipline and decreasing cadre turnover.

In order to more fully involve the population in socially useful work, ispolkoms of rural soviets of the rayon have formed commissions to reveal people who are not participating in kolkhoz production and not working the established minimums of work days. Attention has been focused on job placement for young people who have finished secondary school, and pensioners. More than 450 pensioners are now taking part in kolkhoz production. There has been an improvement in the work of the rayispolkom's department of internal affairs in the struggle against violations of regulations.

At the same time, the work of ispolkoms of local soviets has serious shortcomings. In the rayon there is an increasingly large fraction of the able-bodied population which does not participate in kolkhoz production. As a result of poor work to strengthen labor discipline last year, 16 out of 18 farms failed to meet the plan for raw cotton production. Labor productivity was especially low on the Teze yel Farm, Farm imeni Kirova, and Zarpchi Farm.

Cadre turnover is still high in Mobile Mechanized Column No 21, the repair and construction administration of Khauzkhanvodstroy Trust, and Khauz-Khan Cotton Plant. Here there are non-productive losses, absences and truancy with the permission of the administration.

Little concern is being shown for the creation of necessary cultural and consumer conditions for workers and kolkhoz members. And this is holding up the inflow of women into kolkhoz production. There are also shortcomings in the medical, consumer-goods, and public service of the population.

The oblispolkom instructed Mary Rayispolkom to develop and implement measures to eliminate these shortcomings in the shortest possible time.

12255

CSO: 1830/10

REGIONAL

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 9 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] The ispolkom of Chardzhouskiy Rayon Soviet of Peoples Deputies got a reply from D. Annadurdyev, chief physician of the central rayon hospital. It observed that definite work has been done to develop the network of medical establishments in the countryside. In the past two years two medical outpatient clinics and two obstetric-assistant points have opened. Diagnostic apparatus is being better provided for. We now have long-distance telephone transmission of electrocardiograms to the oblast hospital. The central rayon hospital has installed new X-ray equipment, opened an office of therapeutic massage, and installed fluorographic apparatus.

Outpatient-polyclinic service to the population has improved substantially. Polyclinic work hours have been changed, with hours set up on days off and holidays. Special attention is being focused on medical service to invalids and veterans of the Great Patriotic War. During the summer, to prevent intestinal infections, doctors have been making house visits in order to find the sick and hospitalize them in a timely fashion.

Shortcomings in the work of rayon medical establishments were also mentioned. The protection of mother and child is not at the necessary level. Complete medical examination in schools and children's pre-school establishments is not being carried out in a timely fashion. The rayon sanitary-epidemic station is doing a poor job in establishing control over the activities of enterprises, trade places, and public eating places. Sanitary-educational work among the population is being conducted at a low level.

The ispolkom took the appropriate decision on the issue discussed.

12255

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REGIONAL

ATTENTION TO WORKERS' LETTERS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISLRA in Russian 9 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] The results of work with letters and communications from citizens in departments of the gorispolkom and city enterprises and organizations for the first half-year were discussed at a meeting of the Kizyl-Arvat Gorispolkom.

The ispolkom noted that in most of the gorispolkom departments and many of the enterprises and organizations, written and oral communications and complaints of citizens are examined in a timely fashion. Visitors are received at times convenient for working people.

But in certain enterprises and house management committees, communications are not analyzed and are only superficially examined, which causes follow-up communications on the very same issue. In particular, this applies to the combine of residential-communal business. In consideration of the fact that the combine is located at a significant distance from the city, it was allocated a room inside the city limits. But the area has still not been fitted out, and there is no schedule for receiving citizens.

There are also many shortcomings in the Urban Department of Public Education and Urban Social Security Department. The necessary attention is not given to people's messages here. A collective statement from the staff members of Kindergarten No 1 which came to the Department of Public Education was examined only superficially. This was despite the fact that the message pointed out violations of finance and labor discipline, and of sanitary-hygienic conditions.

The ispolkom took a specific decision on this question.

12255

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REGIONAL

KAZAKHSTAN SUPREME COURT PLENUM HELD

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 3 October carries on page 3 a 400-word report titled "Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Kazakh SSR." At the recent plenum, L. V. Zorin, member of the Kazakhstan Supreme Court reported on legal practice in cases where customers have been shortchanged. It was noted that, although the republican courts generally resolve these cases correctly, there is still room for improvement. It was proposed that in each individual case the imposition of an additional punishment in the form of denying the criminal the right to occupy certain positions in the areas of trade, public catering, consumer services and municipal economy be discussed. T. K. Aytmutov, chairman of the Supreme Court of Kazakhstan chaired the plenum. Among the participants in the plenum were D. D. Dospolov, Minister of Justice of Kazakhstan and G. B. Yelemisov, Procurator of the Kazakh SSR.

TADZHİK AGRICULTURAL CONCERNS MOOTED IN CC MEETING

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHİKISTANA in Russian on 22 September carries on page 1 a 900-word report on a Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee meeting in which obkom, gorkom, and raykom secretaries, chairmen of the ispolkoms of the oblast, city, and rayon soviets of peoples' deputies, leaders of ministries, departments and agro-industrial associations participated. Special attention was devoted to all aspects of the current efforts of the wintering of cattle during 1984-85.

R.N. Nabiyeu, first secretary of the Tadzhik Central Committee, gave a speech at the session.

NABIYEV ADDRESSES AFGHAN DELEGATION

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHİKISTANA in Russian on 19 September carries on page 1 a 200-word article covering a reception for the delegation from Afghanistan visiting Tadzhikistan in honor of Soviet-Afghanistan Friendship Day.

First Secretary R.N. Nabiyeu addressed the gathering and stated his wishes for further success in Afghanistan for the defense of the April Revolution.